THE MARION DAILY STAR.

VOL. XII. NO. 86. MARION, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1889. PRICE, 3 CENTS.

Lord Sackville's Sack

Full Facts of the Case Laid Before Congress.

ALL THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The President Transmits to Congress All the Documents Relating to the Affair, Which Has Heretofore Been Held as Private Papers—The Request of Congress Complied With.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The president has transmitted to congress the correspondence relating to the withdrawal of Lord Sackville as British minister. The letter of Secretary Bayard to Lord Sackville, announcing the president's desire, reads:

"MY LORD—The president of the United States has instructed me to inform you that for good and sufficient causes, which are known to yourself, and have been duly brought to the knowledge of your government, he has with great regret become convinced that it would be incompatible with the best interests and detrimental to the good relations of both governments that you should any longer hold your present official position in the United States, and that accordingly the government of her Britannic majesty will without delay be informed of this determination in order that another channel may be established for the transmission of such communications as may be found desirable by the two governments in the transmission of their business.

"Whenever it is your pleasure to depart from the United States, I am instructed to furnish you with the usual facilities, and with that in view, I now beg leave to inclose a passport in the customary form.

"I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurance of my respectful consideration.

"T. F. BAYARD.

"The Right Honorable Lord Sackville."

To this letter Lord Sackville, on the same day, sent a reply formally acknowledging its receipt.

On January 30 last Mr. Bayard, in a communication to Minister Phelps, reviews the case at great length. It opens with a reference to a note sent by the Marquis of Salisbury to Minister Phelps on December 24. Continuing, Mr. Bayard says:

"It is my desire, in a friendly way, to acquaint her majesty's government with the views of this government in regard to the misconduct of their envoy; and this is rendered the more important in the light of certain expressions contained in Lord Salisbury's note and its enclosure.

"The offense of Lord Sackville, as heretofore stated, consisted in what this government was compelled to regard as his intentional interference in our domestic politics, in assuming by his advise to control the political action of persons who, though formerly his countrymen fellow subjects, had renounced their allegiance to the British government, and, in obtaining naturalization as American citizens, had assumed its duties and sworn to support and bear true faith and allegiance to the government of the United States alone."

Secretary Bayard then quotes from the "Murchison" letter. Commenting on this letter Secretary Bayard says: "Such was the letter addressed to and received by Lord Sackville as the representative of her British majesty. Whether it was obviously fraudulent, or a thinly-veiled fraudulent scheme, is now a question of minor significance. But whether fictitious and fraudulent or no, there are certain facts indubitably and indelibly stamped upon its face. It declared the writer to be actuated by motives of manifest perfidy to the United States. It grossly impugned and aspersed the motives of the president. It solicited from the official to whom it was addressed an authoritative confirmation or denial of those impugnments and aspersions upon information which his official relations to this government were supposed to supply, and thus to abuse the confidence he enjoyed."

Extracts from Lord Sackville's reply to the "Murchison letter are given.

"It is true" continues Mr. Bayard, "that the letter of Lord Sackville was marked 'private,' and that his correspondent stated that it would be kept secret. In relation to this the Marquis of Salisbury observes: 'Private communications, made by an ambassador in good faith have never, I believe, before been made the subject of international complaint.'

"The precise force or applicability of this observation in the present case is not perceived. Lord Sackville has stated that his correspondent was unknown to him. The request for his advice could not, therefore, rest upon personal relations of intimacy, duty, or confidence. Lord Sackville was applied to in unmistakable terms to interfere in the political affairs of the United States, and at a time of intense public feeling, when issues of deep mament were awaiting popular decision. And, while the conditions then existing did not create the offense of Lord Sackville, they must be taken into account in estimating its gravity. He was invited to assist his correspondent, 'and many others,' to abuse and betray the privileges of their citizenship at an important election, involving the control of the government itself, not in the interest of that government, but wholly in the interest of a foreign government.

"The character of Lord Sackville's act is not altered by the fact that another purpose than the one avowed may have been and probably was contained in the application. Nor am I able to perceive that any diminution of his offense can be argued from the supposition that his reply 'would be treated as entirely secret.'

"The question is simply whether a foreign diplomatic representative shall assume the function of influencing elections in this country. Such an usurpation is of itself an intolerable offense. Had the objectionable conduct of Lord Sackville ended with his reply to the Murchison letter the situation would have been sufficiently serious; but in various statements made by him to representatives of the public press, the impugnments of the action of this government were emphasized. In regard to these statements I shall only say that, as Lord Sackville has in a general way questioned their accuracy and has excused himself from failing to make any public contradiction or explanation of them on the ground that it could only have led 'to unseemingly and undignified controversy,' it is greatly to be regretted that his lordship should originally have resorted to such channels of communication in order to comment upon serious questions raised by the publication of his correspondence. That the situation was rendered more difficult by his lordship's utterances through the public press is manifest.

Secretary Bayard then described the position taken by the Marquis of Salisbury, in his note laying down a rule which should govern the dismissal of diplomatic agents. The principles which govern international relations on this subject, the marquis said, appear to her majesty's government to have been accurately laid down by Lord Palmerston, on the occasion of Sir Henry Bulwer's sudden dismissal from the court of Madrid, in 1848. Lord Palmerston in that case insisted that it must rest with the British government to determine whether the dignity and interest of Great Britain would be best consulted by withdrawing him or maintaining him at his post.

The circumstances of that case, briefly stated, Secretary Bayard says, are, that on the 10th of March, 1848, Lord Palmerston instructed her majesty's representative at Madrid, "to recommend earnestly to the Spanish government and the queen's mother, if you have an opportunity of doing so, the adoption of a legal and constitutional course of government in Spain," and his lordship concluded his instructions with the following observations:

"It would then be wise for the queen of Spain, in the present critical state of affairs, to strengthen the executive government by enlarging the basis upon which the administration is founded, and by calling to her councils some of those men who possess the confidence of the Liberal party. These instructions were duly made known by Sir Henry, then Mr. Bulwer, who, on the 8th of April, 1848, transmitted a copy to the Duke of Satomayor. On the 10th of the same month the Duke of Satomayor returned those communications with bitter and indignant comments which I forbear to reproduce, and in regard to which I desire merely to observe that they were expressly directed against 'her Brittanic majesty's minister for foreign affairs,' and condemned 'the unheard of pretensions of Lord Palmerston thus to mix himself up in the internal affairs of Spain.'"

The case of Lord Sackville, Secretary Bayard holds, is wholly dissimilar. In the former the objection of Spain was to the action of Lord Palmerton, and presumptively of the ministry of Great Britain, of which Sir Henry Bulwer was but the channel of communication; and throughout the entire transaction Sir Henry Bulwer received the entire approval of his lordship. The offense of Lord Sackville consisted in personal misconduct, wholly inconsistent with his official duty and relations of which no suggestion of approval by his government has yet been intimated. Thus the present issue is not whether it is requisite that a sovereign asking the recall of a foreign minister should give the reasons for the application, but whether when, as in the present case, such recall has been asked on the ground of interference in the politics of the country to which he is accredited, the question of the culpability or degree of such interference is to be left not to the decision of the offended sovereign, but to the determination of the sovereign by whom the offending minister was accredited.

"It is not understood how the latter view can be held by her majesty's government to be a principle of the law of nations, for it would be equivalent to saying that by such law that government is entitled to determine how far it will interfere in the politics of foreign states and what degree of interference by its ministers in the internal affairs of such states it may see proper to sustain. It would be far better to suspend diplomatic relations entirely than to continue them on the basis of such a right of interference in the domestic politics of other states as would appear to be assumed, and under which, if admitted, the independence and dignity of the injured nation would perish.

"An envoy," he says in conclusion, "is intended to be a confidential intermediary between two governments professing friendly relations and assurance of continued amity and good understanding will be found. It cannot, therefore, be justly regarded as a cause of international offense to request the recall of an envoy whenever it is discovered that his conduct has been such as to unsettle the confidence of the receiving government; nor for that government to dismiss him whenever in its judgement circumstances have arisen, owing to his misconduct, which endanger its own safety and welfare, or tend to jeopardize the good relations of the two governments. I renew my expressions of sincere regret that what Lord Salisbury has correctly termed 'a personal incident' should have been thought by her majesty's government in any degree to qualify the harmony of intercourse between two nations, for whose amicable relations never can be more sincerely desirous than the president and those who together with him, are charged with the administration of the affairs of the government and people of the United States."

Different Stories From the Flatheads.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 21.—The latest reports of trouble on the Flathead Indian reservation are conflicting. At Missoula it is said that the two men, Clifford and Cunningham, have been killed. The Indians have been troublesome since last March, when two Indians were hanged. Missoula people look for serious trouble. At Ravalli it is said that the stage has arrived, that Clifford and Cunningham are safe.

Phil. Daly's Assailants Plead Guilty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Addie Stanton, the woman who invieglad Gambler Phil. Daly into a flat on Fifth avenue for the purpose of robbing him, and Ella Hammond, who occupied the house with her, pleaded guilty to robbery in the third degree before Judge Cowing Tuesday, and were remanded for sentence.

Veteran Dies From a Bullet Wound.

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 21.—John B. Bass died Tuesday, aged sixty-one, from the effect of a rifle bullet wound in the leg, received in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., during the civil war. Mr. Bass served as postmaster here from 1867 until 1880.

Left Out in the Cold.

California Will Not Be Represented in the Cabinet.

AMBITIOUS ASPIRANTS.

There Is Many Anxiously Awaiting for the Stroke of Lightning, But Some Are Bound to Get Left—Preparations for the Trip to Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Until within the past few days it has been generally believed that California would certainly be represented in the cabinet, but the prevailing impression just now is that the Pacific slope is going to be left out in the cold. The recent publication of complete cabinet slates with California omitted has given rise to many conjectures as to the cause. The generally accepted theory is that it is due to factional strife and too many ambitious aspirants, whose friends were entirely too ready to privately make detrimental charges.

It is, however, by no means regarded as settled that either Judge Estes' name or some other Californain will not finally appear among those chosen for the cabinet. Congressman William W. Morrow, of San Francisco, arrived from Washington this morning and proceeded immediately to Gen. Harrison's. It is said he comes to talk over and urge that the Pacific slope be recognized. The suggestion to him that California was going to be left out, brought a quick protest. Congressman Morrow expects to return to Washington this evening.

Arrangements for leaving here on Monday afternoon next are progressing at the Harrison home. The notice to the effect that no more visitors could be received, or attentions paid to correspondence, has apparently had the desired effect. Judge Gresham, who is here attending to court duties, was Gen. Harrison's guest last night. The arrival to-day of Congressman William Morrow, of California, who, it is said, was summoned by the president-elect, has strengthened the belief of those who desire that the Pacific coast shall be represented in the cabinet, that something may yet be done in that direction.

It was decided last night that the George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, will escort the president-elect from the New Denison to the Union station on Monday. This is the only formal demonstration there will be in connection with his departure.

Gen. Harrison and the members of his family attended the "assembly" ball and banquet at the Denison last night.

Noble in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mrs. John W. Noble, of St. Louis, arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Hotel Normandie. It is supposed that she is here for the purpose of renting a house for a residence after March 4. This is regarded as confirmatory of the report sent out in the United Press dispatches last week, and since repeated from Indianapolis, that Gen. Noble will be a member of the cabinet of President Harrison.

Time Card of the Inaugural Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—The inaugural train will leave Indianapolis at 3:15 p. m. Monday next, via the Pennsylvania road, running fifteen minutes behind the Pennsylvania special. The train will reach Columbus, O., at 9:15; Pittsburg about 2 o'clock, and arrive at Washington at 2:45 p. m. Tuesday, the 26th. The stops at all stations will be very short.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEADLOCK.

Kenna Losing Votes But He Still Remains in the Contest.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—The American's Charleston, W. Va., special says: Two votes were taken for United States senator by the legislature. Kenna went to pieces again and it is very evident that his election is impossible. The full vote of ninety-one members was polled. The last ballot stood: Kenna 22, Goff 43, J. A. Preston 18, balance scattering; necessary to a choice 46. All those who forsook Kenna voted for Preston, who is regarded as Kenna's bitter enemy. The legislature adjourned. Immediately after the adjournment a conference was held by the Democrats, but resulted in nothing.

Another conference was held last night. It was not of long duration, but very interesting. Kenna appeared at the meeting in person and paid quite heated compliments to the Democratic side of the legislature. He told them that never but one day had he received a fair and honest support from the men who pretended to be his friends. He would never consent that another candidate be named in his place until such support had been given regularly and continuously. Then, if his election seemed impossible, he was willing to withdraw. The caucus then ended. The legislature has but two days more remaining of the present session.

A Russian Prince in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—George Ehristoff de Gourie, the Russian prince, adventurer and woman-hunter, was arrested last night on the charge of obtaining money on false pretenses on a complaint of Rockwell, the furrier. The prince six weeks ago bought a seal skin overcoat for $300, promising to pay for it on February 15 or give it back. On February 14 the prince pawned it for $100. A search of the prince's apartments showed that every scrap of clothing and jewelry not in actual wear had been pledged for cash. He was arraigned at the Yorkville police court and held to answer.

A Quarrel Ends in a Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Emma Bennett, a clerk in a Japanese goods store, shot Emanuel Davis twice to-day, seriously wounding him, and then either shot herself or was shot by Davis, and died soon afterward. The cause of the quarrel is unknown.

Policemen Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Sergeant Gano, of the Chinatown squad, and three of his policemen were arrested last night on indictments charging them with receiving bribes from keepers of Chinese gambling dens.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The State Senators Come Very Near Indulging in a Free Fight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—The bill creating the supreme court commission was passed in in the senate yesterday, under the previous question rule enforced by the majority. Senator Byrd then sought to bring up the bill creating the department of geology, but Johnson obtained the floor and a wrangle ensued. The chair allowed Johnson five minutes which he devoted to scoring the majority, denouncing the enforcement of the rule which presented the minority from explaining their votes. When the five minutes expired the presiding officer interrupted Johnson, who continued his denunciations, whereupon the chair ordered the roll called.

Great confusion and excitement prevailed and the Republican senators gathered about Johnson, who defiantly challenged any doorkeeper to seat him. For a time a free fight seemed imminent. When quiet was restored it was announced that a caucus of Republicans would be held immediately after adjournment. It is thought all the Republican senators may decide to resign their seats and leave the senate without a quorum.

CABLE CAR CRUSHED.

A Misunderstanding of Signals Causes a Serious Accident in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Owing to a misunderstanding of signals, a freight train on the Illinois Central road collided with a cable street car train, consisting of the grip car and two passenger cars, at the crossing of the tracks on State and Sixteenth streets, in this city, last night. The collision occurred about 6 o'clock, and the cable cars were crowded to their utmost capacity with passengers, returning to their homes from business in the down town districts.

The freight train was running at a slow rate of speed, which prevented great loss of life. As it was, the street cars were demolished and the following named persons more or less injured, but none fatally: James Byrnes, Mrs. Robert Nitschke, Miss Bertha Schaffer, Miss Lizzie Schaffer, Paul Hoffman, Miss May Pepin, Mrs. O'Marrow, Miss Julia McMahon and Miss Elizabeth Marion.

TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Drunken Man Kills His Wife and Children and Suicides.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—The Journal's Ashland, Wis., special says: Joseph Brogan, a drunken and shiftless laborer, living at Upson, in this county, killed his wife and two little boys, Hugh and John, aged five and six respectively, and then cut his own throat at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. His wife had been supporting the family, and the husband spent his earnings for whisky.

They had a quarrel at the breakfast table, and he struck her several times, and then cut her throat and slashed her about the head with a razor. The little boys were killed as they were getting out of bed to summon the neighbor's. He then cut his own throat. When the neighbors burst into the house, which consisted of only one room, the bodies were still warm, but life was extinct in each case.

Congressman Burnes' Successor.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 21.—The latest advices from the congressional election in the Fourth district indicate that R. P. C. Wilson, Democrat, has been elected for the long term to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Burnes, and Charles F. Barbor, Democrat, for the short term, the majority in each case being about three hundred.

Hayti Heard From.

The Brig Telos Arrives in Port at New York.

SOME SEVERE FIGHTING.

A Report of Several Battles Between the Two Factions in Which the Honors Are About Equally Divided—Prisoners Captured Condemned to Death.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Mate Cardiff, of the brig Telos, which arrived in port yesterday, reports the following news from Hayti:

"We were at Monte Christie from January 21 to February 10. On the 27th we were informed by a native that fighting had occurred on the day before at Fort Liberty, ten miles to the southwest, between the two main armies. The fighting lasted, we were afterward informed, for three days after which Hyppolite retreated into the interim. Other battles had occurred, but honors were about evenly divided. The native who told us all this, said that Legitime had had great difficulty in forcing a landing at Fort Liberty, which was in command of Hyppolite.

The Telos also brought the news that a revolution had occurred at Port-au-Platte, San Domingo, in the latter part of December. A mob had assembled there for the avowed purpose of displacing the present president of San Domingo. A force of 500 men, comprising the standing army, was sent against the insurgents, and so quietly was matters arranged that the rebels were taken by surprise. The leaders fled to the mountains and their forces scattered in a thrice. Some of the leaders formed little bands and made excursions into the city, meeting the troops in slight skirmishes

On January 2, one of the excursions, the guards charged the insurgents, completely routing them. The rebels were surrounded and many cut down. Terms of surrender were asked, and the general in command of the government forces promised that all would be pardoned except the ringleaders, who had already been condemned to death. The terms were accepted. On January 10 the soldiers left the city with their captives for Samana, where the captives will be executed.

Farmer Killed For His Money.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—Near Hodgenville, Ky., Monday, Joseph Houston, a farmer, was murdered. He had recently come into possession of $3,300, and it is supposed he was killed for this amount. A band of citizens is reported to be in pursuit of the murderers.

Observing the Day.

Centennial Celebration of Georgetown University.

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION.

Prominent Prelates Participating in the Parade—Marriage and Divorce Statistics in the United States—Various Other Dispatches From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The centennial celebration of Georgetown university commenced yesterday morning. The day was beautiful, and, as Father Richards, the president of the college, said, it seemed as if Providence had smiled upon their efforts. Scattered over the front of the handsome new building, and in the corridors and large exhibition hall, were mottoes in Latin, Greek and the modern languages, appropriate to the joyous occasion. At 10 o'clock the long procession started from the college gate. It was probably the most imposing ecclesiastical procession ever seen in this country.

The cardinal, the archbishops and the bishops all wore their richest costumes, and the brilliancy of the attire, the gray uniform of the cadets, the priests with their white cassocks over their long black robes, the students and alumni all wearing medals commemorative of the occasion, all combined to present a picture rarely witnessed.

The order of the procession was as follows: Section 1—Marine band, military escort, college cadets, Company A, Censer-bearers, students, the alumni, the Xaverian brothers, the brothers of the christian schools, the members of the Carroll family, the clergy, the presidents and representatives of the other colleges, military guard of honor, college cadets, the archepiscopal cross-bearer, the very reverand deacons of honor, his eminence, the cardinal, mitre and crozier-bearers.

Old Trinity church was crowded when the procession reached it, and the sidewalks were lined with spectators, the men reverently lifting their hats as the dignitaries passed.

The mass sung was Gounod's "St. Cecilia," and Weigand's "Veni Creator" and Luvalle's "Tu Es Petrus" were also given. The music of the Te Deum was from Thomberg.

Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Gibbons; assistant priest, Very Rev. A. Magnion, S. S. D.D., rector St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore; deacons of honor, Very Rev. P. J. Garrigan, D.D., vice rector of the Catholic university at Washington, and Very Rev. Edward P. Allen, D.D., rector of Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md.; deacons of mass, Rev. Charles Lang, C. P., rector of St. Joseph's Pasdonist retreat, Baltimore; sub-deacon of the mass, Rev. P. L. Chapelle, D. D.; processional cross-bearer, Rev. G. I. Bergan; archiepiscopal cross-bearer, Rev. J. M. Coghlan; mitre-bearer, Rev. J. F. Dawson; crozier-bearer, Rev. J. Brent Matthews; book-bearer, Rev. P. J. Casey; candle-bearer, Rev J. A. Gorman, acolytes, Revs. W. J. Ennis and J. W. Richey; censer-bearer, A. J. E. Mullan.

Rev. James A. Donan, a former president of the college and an eloquent speaker, was selected to preach. He took his text from Matthew 13:17. He reviewed the founding of the old institution a hundred years ago by John Carroll, and its history and growth since. He paid a glowing tribute to the late Judge Marrick, whose life was one of those that makes Georgetown university proud of her sons.

After the mass the procession of the clergy and the cardinal was reformed at the church door, and still escorted by the cadets, proceeded back to the college. Yesterday afternoon the cardinal presided at a dinner, to which over two hundred of the clergy, faculties of Georgetown and other colleges, and invited guests and church dignitaries sat down in the boys' dining hall of the college.

At 6:30 o'clock in the evening there was a solemn theological session of the faculty, at which the degree of sacrae theologiae doctor was conferred on a number of prominent church men. Monsignor Preston delivered an address. Following the conferring of degrees a faculty reception was held in the Coleman museum. The exercises of the day closed with a pyrotechnical display.

Marriage and Divorce Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, has sent to congress his report on marriages and divorces in the United States during the twenty years from 1867 to 1886. The report will make a volume of 1,000 pages, and will be the most interesting and exhaustive compilation of the kind ever made in this country or Europe. It gives a digest of the laws relating to marriage and divorce in each of the states and territories, the number of divorces in each state, the number of children of divorced parents, the ratio of divorces to marriages and population in the states, and other interesting statistics. By the tables presented in the report it is shown that while the increase in population from 1870 to 1880 was 29 4-10 per cent., the increase in divorces was 79 per cent. In the number of divorces during these twenty years, Illinois takes the lead with 36,072; Ohio comes next with 26,367; Indiana granted 25,193; Michigan, 18,433; Iowa, 16,564; Pennsylvania, 16,620; New York, 15,355; Missouri, 15,278, California, 12,118; Texas, 11,472, and Kentucky, 10,248.

Senate and House Proceedings.

In the senate a number of executive documents and memorials were presented. A resolution was offered to continue the existence of the select committee on Pacific railroads. A resolution was offered for the appointment of state commissioners to the Paris exposition. Mr. Hoar's southern elections resolution went over until to-morrow. The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up. The conference report on the territorial bill was agreed to. At 6:30 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house the direct tax bill conference report was called up and passed. The conference report on the admission of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington was agreed to. The report on the district commissioners' investigation was made and postponed indefinitely. The postoffice and appropriation bill was considered until 5 p. m., when the house took a recess. At 7 p. m. bills from the committee on commerce were considered.

Congressman Burnett Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Congressman Burnett, of Massachusetts, who has been troubled with pneumonia for some time, is seriously ill. He passed a restless night and was not so well this morning. His condition occasions his friends much uneasiness.

Dr. Bliss Paralyzed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Dr. D. W. Bliss, one of President Garfield's physicians, was last night stricken with paralysis of the right side of the body and cerebral hemorrhage. He rallied, however, and his condition is somewhat improved.

THE PRIZE RING.

Two Men Knocked-Out in Pennsylvania. Sporting News.

BALTIMORE, Feb 21.—A prize fight took place between 8 and 1 o'clock this morning on a Pennsylvania farm near the Maryland line for a purse of $300 contributed by Baltimore club men

The contestants were Billy White, of New York city, and Con Tobin, of Albany. Both are heavy weights. In the first round Tobin broke his left forearm and the knuckles of his right hand were split. He could not go on and the fight and purse were given to White. White gave Tobin $50.

Billy then volunteered to continue the fight if the spectators could get some one to stand up to him. "Big Jim," a farm hand, said he could knock White out and stripped for the fight. At the end of the sixth round Jim was sleeping. He got $25 for his punishment.

On the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Paddy Duffy, champion welter-weight of the United States, matched against Tom Meadows for a finish fight before the California Athletic club, arrived here Tuesday.

He will go into training at once.

Great interest is being taken in the Glover-Choynski battle, which is to take place Tuesday night in the California club rooms. Both men are in fine trim and a scientific fight is anticipated.

Choynski will then make his debut as a professional. He has been champion amateur heavy-weight of the coast for some time. Frank Glover fought Joe McAuliffe forty-nine rounds, and the winner will probably challenge McAuliffe.

Betting is even on the Mitchell-Sailor Brown fight.

The Silk Industry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Charlotte Smith appeared before the senate committee on agriculture yesterday, and made an argument in favor of a proposed bounty in the silk worm industry. The committee adjourned until Saturday, when the president of the Silk Industry association will be given a hearing.

A Fire Raging at Norfolk, Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 21.—A fire, which originated in Tilley's saw mill, at Berkley, a suburb of this city, since 11 p. m., has reached large proportions. No particulars obtainable.

M. Jules Grevy Seriously Ill.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Ex President Grevy has been taken suddenly ill. It is feared that his constitution will break down. The members of his family are very anxious.

Weather Indications.

Fair weather; warmer, southerly winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for February 20.

NEW YORK.—Money 2@2½ per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 128⅞ bid; four-and-a-half, 108 bid.

The stock market opened weak and declined ¼ to 1¼ per cent. under the lead of the grangers which were sold quite freely by Boston and Chicago parties. After 11 o'clock the selling died out and better support of the leading stocks resulted in a recovery by noon of ½ to ¾ per cent. The market at this writing is steady.

Bur. & Quincy	108¾	Michigan Cent	90¼
Central Pacific	36¾	Missouri Pacific	72¾
C., C., C. & I	72⅞	N. Y. Central	110
Del. & Hudson	134¾	Northwestern	108¼
Del., Lack. & W	142⅝	Ohio & Miss	23¾
Illinois Central	119	Pacific Mail	38
Lake Shore	101⅞	St. Paul	63⅜
Louisville & Nash	60⅞	Western Union	85¼

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—94@$1 02.

CORN—36@38c.

WOOL—Unwashed, fine merino, 18@19c; one-fourth blood combing, 24@24c; medium delaine and combing, 26@27c; braid, 19@20c; medium combing, 26@27c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 27@28c; medium clothing, 29@30c; delaine fleece, 29@31c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $13 50; No. 2, $9 00, prairie, $7 50@8 00; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5 00@6 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 15@3 65; fair, $2 25@3 00; common, $1 50@2 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 75; yearlings and calves, $2 50@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $4 65@4 70; fair to good packing, $4 50@4 65; fair to good light, $4 50@4 65; common, $4 00@4 45.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 25@3 50; good to choice, $4 00@4 75.

LAMBS—$3 25@6 25.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $4 25; fair to good, $4 00; common, $3 10@3 80; stockers, $2 75; feeders, $3 00.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $4 75@4 80; mixed, $5 00; heavy hogs, $4 50@4 70; Yorkers, $4 90@5 00; common to fair, $5 15@5 25; grassers and stubblers, $6 35@6 55; pigs, $4 90@5 00.

SHEEP—Prime, $4 90@5 00; fair to good, $4 50@4 70; common, $2 00@3 25.

LAMBS—$4 00@6 50.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $4 15@4 65; mixed packing, $4 40@4 55; heavy to choice, $4 40@4 55.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3 00@4 10; mixed, $1 50@3 10; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 50.

SHEEP—Common to choice, $3 00@5 00.

LAMBS—$4 50@6 25.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, $1 08; No. 2 red winter, March, 93⅝c.

CORN—Mixed, 45c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, March, 31⅝c.

CATTLE—$1 85@5 00 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Quiet, cash, 98¾c@1 02; May, 99¾c.

CORN—Dull; cash, 32½c.

OATS—Steady; cash, 26c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash, $5 07½; March, $5 07½.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

POLISHES Furniture LUSTRINE CLEANS Furniture
REMOVES SCRATCHES, STAINS, &C.
from House, Office, Hotel, Church and School Furniture.
25c., 50c., AND $1.00 BOTTLES.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

CLOTHES FOR A STATUE.

Mercury's Wings on His Heels Not Considered Sufficient In New York.

NEW YORK, Feb 21.—A marble reproduction of Mercury has caused trouble at the German hospital, in the American Institute building. It was the custom of Mercury to wear wings on his heels, and otherwise not to trouble himself about clothes. One of the finest and most valuable statues of Mercury is that of the sculptor, Robert Toberentz. He loaned it to the fair and placed it in a commanding position.

An old man came in, took one look at it, another at a group of young ladies, and then made a bolt for the station house. Manager De Frees received an intimation that as soon as Anthony Comstock returns he will be made to remove the statue. The manager seemed to comprehend, and a small garment was contributed.

THE RESULT OF A DRUNK.

Two Men Fall Into a Tannery Vat and are Seriously Burned.

SIDNEY, O., Feb 21.—Late Monday night Jesse Rohn and John Scully were found in a vat used for tanning hides. The vat, which is eight feet deep, contained two feet of strong lime water. The men were in a most deplorable condition, the strong slush having burned them.

A ladder was put down, and Scully was able to get out, but a tackle was necessary to pull Rohn out. The men were taken into the tannery. When their clothes were removed large patches of skin came with them. Rohn suffered excruciatingly, and begged to die. Scully was not so severely burned. The men were drunk, and in the darkness struck the vat. Rohn never met Scully before, who claims Akron as his home.

They Come in Through Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 21.—The suspicions of customs officers here have been aroused by the increase in the numbers of Chinese passengers from Port Townsend, Washington Territory. The steamer Walla Walla, which arrived yesterday, had on board eleven Chinamen, who were held and examined by Surveyor Timms. Eight of them swore they were employed by a firm in Port Townsend, though they did not know each other. Most of them confessed that they had entered Victoria, B. C., since the exclusion act was passed, and then had crossed the border to Port Townsend. Officers of vessels on the sound declare that coolies are being constantly smuggled over the border, and when once in this country they can go where they please.

Fast Skating.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21.—Johnston, the Norwegian, who is to race with Donaghue at Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, won the five-mile race on the canal at Holyoke, Tuesday evening, making three miles—nine laps to a mile—in ten minutes three seconds; time of five miles not announced. E. W. Wright, of this city, was second, and Blakeley, of Hartford, a professional, third. There were six in the race. About three thousand people were present.

Fanny Will Marry Again.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Tribune says: "There is a well defined rumor in theatrical circles that Miss Fanny Davenport and her leading man, Melbourne McDowell, are to be married in the near future. The legal obstacles which have stood in the way of the marriage have been removed, and Mr. Morton, of the Columbia, when spoken to on the subject, said that he should not be surprised to hear of their marriage at any time.

Lynched By a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Word was received here to-day from the Choctaw nation, Indian territory, that John Puckett and his wife were taken from the cabin at Lyon Creek by a party of men, on February 15, and hanged to a tree. Puckett's stepson was severely whipped and left tied to a tree for forty-eight hours before he was discovered. The Pucketts were half-breeds and were charged with numerous crimes.

Mexican Mentionings.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 21.—More frequent mail service between the United States and Mexico via Laredo has been arranged for. It is stated that Mr. Muller has settled with the International Colinization company and will be released at once. Senor Ramon Mendoza has been appointed minister of the Argentine Republic to Mexico. He is expected to arrive soon.

THE MARION DAILY STAR

Published Every Evening Except Sunday

BY

W. G. HARDING.

TERMS:

By Mail..........$4 per Year in Advance

Delivered by Carrier......10 Cts. per Week

THURSDAY, - - - - FEBRUARY 21.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

—Joe Thew is suffering with a felon on his thumb.

—H. N. Barnhart left for Cleveland this morning on a short business trip.

—Elmore Smith started this morning for Richwood on a short business trip.

—John Kinsler is reported as being very ill at his home on south Cherry street.

—J. W. Beler returned Wednesday evening from a short visit at the home of his parents in Chillicothe.

—A little child of John [illegible] is reported dangerously ill with fever at his residence at Owen Station.

—Samuel Mantz, of the Capitol University at Columbus, was in town Wednesday, attending the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Behner.

—Miss Hattie M[illegible] will entertain a party of young friends at the home of her parents in East Marion this evening, the occasion being her birthday.

—James Chaney, the Hill's popular brakeman, was married Tuesday, in Chicago, and has moved to this place, where he expects to make his future home.

—The meetings at the M. E. church have closed, Rev. Wallace being physically unable to continue them longer. About seventy accessions to the church were made.

—In a certain tailor shop in town a lady and gentleman agreed to count the number of stitches required in a coat of the Prince Albert style, an overcoat, and a pair of pants. The result was a count of 2840 stitches in a pair of pants; of these 452 are by hand and the rest by machine; and in a Prince Albert or overcoat [illegible] stitches.

Clifton.

George Stoute is clerking for [illegible] Rhoads.

Peter Palson is suffering with a sore throat.

J. Hosler visited at [illegible] Tuesday and Wednesday.

Operator Welch visited his family at Broadway Monday and Tuesday.

Tim Kelly, of Marion, and Wolfe [illegible] & Co. route agent, Marion, [illegible] was in town Saturday on business.

Z. Petty and J. [illegible] are preparing to build new houses soon as spring opens up.

Tom Charles went to [illegible], O., Saturday, to look after the sale of his property there.

Kelley Collins was at [illegible] last week and to Columbus, O., this week.

W. H. Robinson, agent for C. and A. at Uniondale, Ind., was here last week and bought six acres of town lots of D. G. Clifton.

At the Columbus [illegible] B. D. Clifton & Son took first [illegible] 31 and one 4th premium. [illegible] reaches all parts of the U. S.

Jake Huffman is closing out his [illegible] here and will move [illegible] Caledonia. [illegible]

Mr. Smiley, of Marion, [illegible] was here Wednesday [illegible] with J. J. Mohr.

A grand debate is on the tapis to take place at Clifton between two young and mighty orators from [illegible] and two from Clifton.

We understand that [illegible] Wilkinson has returned from [illegible] accompanied by some of [illegible] and will make Marion [illegible].

M. H. McKinstry, [illegible] Hastings, [illegible] Marion, all [illegible] were in town this week on business [illegible] prospect for good [illegible].

Ed. C. and A. agent, [illegible] says he feels like a young [illegible] farm and is hustling everything [illegible] a big crop the coming summer.

We see now that Dr. C[illegible] to move to a lot [illegible] of town. As he owns about [illegible] Montgomery township, we consider [illegible] amply able to [illegible] whatsoever. [illegible] C.

John Bain, Jr. [illegible] teacher of the Clifton school, was [illegible] last week on account of a slight attack of fever. Mr. David Beck, one of Marion county's former experienced and successful teachers, presided over the school very ably and efficiently during Mr. Bain's sickness.

A fight to a finish [illegible] Monday, between [illegible] Heckman and B[illegible] Burley. After four rounds, Agent Cory appeared on the ground, and with the assistance of chief of police Will Hoover, the fight was stopped. No damage had been done up to the fourth round to speak of. We understand the two gentlemen will enter a 24 foot ring for a purse of $[illegible] for a finish contest, Marquis of Queensbury rules.

Feb. 20. [illegible].

Caledonia.

The few days of [illegible] brought to town many loads of wood, logs and grain.

Our public square is lighted up by three street lamps which are here on [illegible]. Twenty-five lamps are to be distributed so as to light the streets. Some objections have been offered against their purchase, some thinking the money could be spent more advantageously.

Last Sunday night a burglar entered the residence of Geo. W. Ault through the kitchen window. His presence was discovered by Mrs. Ault, who raised an alarm, and the intruder made his exit through the same window. He secured nothing, but was close onto a valuable prize.

Among our sick are J. R. [illegible] and Jesse Geddes. The former is not improving much, but the latter is getting along nicely.

The Knights of Pythias and their ladies celebrated the 25th anniversary of the order and held supper with the Grand Army Post.

Jacob [illegible] and brother, of [illegible] were visiting here. They were very much delighted with our county, especially the town of Marion.

[illegible] Bros. are putting their mill in fine shape. An artist from Cleveland is giving the finishing touches.

Washington's birthday will be celebrated by a ball at Ritter & Bush's hall, Friday night.

The Universalists closed a profitable series of meetings Sunday evening, after two weeks continuance. There were nineteen accessions.

The meetings at the M. E. church are yet in progress. Twenty-two additions have been made to the church, by letter and probation.

The work in the direction of a Children's Home is to be commended. It will be a credit to the town and its founders. Build it large, you will need room.

Jonas Stafford has gone to his son's, north of Marion, to care for the family, all of whom are down with scarlet fever.

Two of our prominent citizens, William Brocklesby and N. Lee, to save a quarter and tedious train waiting, walked home from Marion Wednesday evening, through the mud and over the icy road.

Feb'y. 21st 1889. ARGON.

U. R. K. of P. Election.

The following officers for U. R. K. of P. for the term 1889, were installed Monday night: Sir Knight Captain, W. C. Rapp; Sir Knight Lieutenant, A. L. Clark; Sir Knight Herald, E. D. Barlow; Sir Knight Recorder, Joe F. Matthews; Sir Knight Treasurer, V. A. Berry; Sir Knight Guard, S. Oppenheimer; Sir Knight Sentinel, T. J. Osborne.

A. B. HESS, Installing Officer.

THE FORTY FRENCH IMMORTALS.

The list of the members of the French academy, as published Jan. 1, is as follows:

No. 1, Sully-Prudhomme, is best known by his poetry, which is daily gaining in popularity in France.

No. 2, Victor Duruy, is a famous historian, and at one time minister.

No. 3, Leon Say, is best known through his works on political economy and his prominence as a member of the senate.

No. 4, Octave Feuillet, is one of the leading novelists and dramatists of the day.

No. 5, Greard, is a well known French administrator.

No. 6, Legouve, is a famous dramatist, author of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and other plays.

No. 7, Joseph Bertrand, is a celebrated mathematician.

No. 8, V. Sardou, is the most successful modern dramatist.

No. 9, Leconte de Lisle, is best known by his poetical works.

No. 10, Jules Lemaitre, has been prominent in politics.

No. 11, G. Boissier, is a well known historian.

No. 12, Maxime Du Camp, is a distinguished litterateur.

No. 13, Xavier Marmier, is most familiar by his works of travel.

No. 14, Due de Broglie, famous in politics, [illegible] minister.

No. 15, Jurien de La Graviere, a well known admiral and writer on maritime subjects.

No. 16, F. de Lesseps, of Suez and Panama canal fame.

No. 17, Taine, the renowned critic and author of the "History of English Literature."

No. 18, [illegible], is the French authority on [illegible] literature.

No. [illegible], is the great moralist of dramatic literature.

No. 20, Alexander Dumas, is the celebrated prose and [illegible] best known by his dramatic works, of which "La Dame aux Camelias" [illegible].

No. 21, [illegible], is the wittiest French dramatic writer; he is the author of "Le [illegible]."

No. 22, Jules Claretie, distinguished writer, director of the Comedie Francaise.

No. 23, [illegible], is a professor and litterateur, and is [illegible] distinguished in French letters.

No. 24, [illegible], the famous religious controversialist, author of the much talked of [illegible]."

No. 25, [illegible], is a distinguished novelist.

No. 26, [illegible], is a well known French [illegible].

No. 27, [illegible], is a renowned lawyer [illegible].

No. 28, De Mazade, is a prominent publicist [illegible] Spain and Italy.

No. 29, [illegible], is a famous lawyer and [illegible] French jurisprudence.

No. 30, [illegible], is a well [illegible] for many years a [illegible].

No. 31, [illegible].

No. 32, [illegible], is a favorite playwright [illegible].

No. 33, [illegible], is a well known [illegible].

No. 34, [illegible], one of the most popular French poets [illegible].

No. 35, [illegible], a distinguished professor of literature.

No. 36, [illegible].

No. 37, [illegible] poet and [illegible].

No. 38, Ludovic Halevy, a successful dramatic writer and former collaborator of [illegible] with whom he furnished the libretti [illegible] most popular operettas.

No. 39, Jules Simon, a renowned politician.

No. 40, Comte d'Haussonville, a well known senator and writer on political subjects.

SCIENTIFIC SQUIBS.

The level of Lake Tanganyika has fallen fifteen feet in the last ten years.

In the [illegible] islands a wild [illegible] has been discovered.

The question of the water supply for large towns is attracting serious attention in Japan.

[illegible] of [illegible] astronomy [illegible] period preceding [illegible].

A forty-inch [illegible] for the [illegible] to be mounted on Wilson Peak [illegible].

[illegible] planets were discovered last year. Seven more remain to be [illegible].

A new [illegible] is being [illegible] in the United States [illegible].

[illegible] grows on the [illegible] of the [illegible] height of [illegible] feet with a diameter [illegible] from two to three centimeters.

Great interest is felt by scientists in Mexico as to the result of the projected expedition to visit the monuments and other curiosities at Palenque.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

GREAT MEN HAVE NOT THE DISEASE CALLED THE "BIG HEAD."

The Unassuming Manners of George Gould, the Son of His Father—How the Millionaire Rockefeller Touches His Hat to a Conductor.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—James Gilfillan, once treasurer of the United States, has learned that the disease to which he once gave a most graphic name is not confined to politicians. Gilfillan, who was a classmate of Garfield at Williams, began a humble career as a Washington clerk at the same time that his distinguished college friend became a representative in congress.

When Garfield reached the pinnacle of political ambition he found Gilfillan handling the millions of the treasury, bonded by $500,000 sureties that he would render, to the uttermost copper, account for all the money that passed through his hands. The bond was good, for when Gilfillan resigned his accounts of thousands of millions were found straight into one cent, and that coin was discovered on the floor soon after.

Now this was a strange thing, this climbing of an humble clerk of the lowest grade to the office of guardian of the strong box of the government, and when Garfield, on Gilfillan's resignation to engage in more lucrative business, asked him how happened it that he alone of all the thousands of fellow clerks had risen by the gradual process of promotion to one of the chief offices in the government, the treasurer answered with Socratic wisdom:

"Because I never would permit myself to have the big head. That is the disease that has buried in obscurity many politicians whom I have seen come and go."

Since Gilfillan has been a New York business man he has both qualified and enlarged this definition. He now regards "the big head" not as a disease, but as a symptom of weakness, and he confesses that the symptom is true not only of politicians, but of men of every sphere of activity or indolence.

The truly great men of this city do not have big heads. The men of shoddy intellects veneer their weaknesses with the affectations of pomposity, vanity and offensive self assertiveness. The men of talent, the geniuses who have done the great things, in business, in science, in learning, in intellectual achievement, are simple as children in their personal intercourse with men. They do not overawe, neither do they bully, nor indulge in the most offensive of all personal conduct to a man of self respect; I mean the habit of condescension.

A few days ago, happening in the Grand Central station, I saw a young man leaning against a car brake, chatting in the most cordial way to a brakeman. The employe wore the uniform of servitude, big smutty gloves were on his hands, his blue coat was darned that it might last a few weeks longer, and the brass buttons had been polished almost smooth by constant service. His pay was $50 a month.

The young man who chatted with him was a black eyed, faint mustached chap, with skin bronzed like an Arab's and teeth that glistened like an opera singer's. He wore a brown overcoat, a brown derby hat and trousers of lighter color, and his arm was hooked about a good sized bundle done up with a newspaper. He was well dressed, but well dressed because neatly but inconspicuously dressed. He wore no gloves, and there was an ink stain upon the fore finger of the right hand. Now the brakeman was Johnny, or Billy, or Tommy somebody, and the young man who chatted with him was George Gould. The brakeman received less in a year than young Gould makes in a day. But so far as appearances went the two young men had found a common level and met on it. Gould was learning something from a man who knew more about some details of running railroads than he did, and the brakeman was the better man so far of the two, and Gould let him know that this superiority was acknowledged.

By and by, when the chat ended, Gould sauntered away, like a man who had met an old friend, and the brakeman took up his duties like a man who had met another on even terms.

Who knows yet whether George Gould has inherited much of his father's talent or not? That brakeman doesn't care. The millionaire who has the reins of enormous power in his hand possesses a greater power than that, and that is the power of recognition of the right of another to preserve his self respect from wounds.

One of the young railway kings, who is at home with all the monarchs of the rail, is Charles H. Clarke, the president of the New Haven railway. His talents put him where he is. The talent of aggressive energy is betrayed in every motion of his snugly built body; the talent of judgment is revealed in as clear and bright a pair of eyes as the best trained athlete possesses, and the talent of perception lies confessed behind the bulging eyebrows.

Now see this man who has conquered by his talent one of the great prizes, as he goes about among the men who serve him. He knows the engineers by their first names, and when he approaches them for information he goes to them as man to man. One hour he is talking in the confidence of the director's room with millions of money in the shape of directors or railway chiefs, and the next he meets Ben, or Billy Morningway, or George Corbett, or Oil Can Dan, and there is no limit of pride in his way. "We are both working for the New Haven road," he said to one engineer; "you get as much out of your engine as you can, and I'll get as much business for the engine to do as I can."

The other day a newsboy was passing along in front of the Vanderbilts' great bank, the Lincoln national, on Forty-second street, just as a short, stocky man, with black Galway whiskers and a ruddy complexion on fat cheeks was coming from the bank, where he had been chatting with his old friend and colleague in Garfield's cabinet, Thomas L. James, now president of the bank. The chubby, ruddy, stubby man was William Windom, Garfield's secretary of the treasury, and who left on record one bold, original and magnificent stroke of executive ability when he held all the bankers of the country by the throat and compelled them to accept a perfectly just cut in the interest on certain millions of overdue bonds. Windom was tucking his eye glasses into their case and preparing to hail a car, when his eye fell upon a newspaper that had dropped from the bundle under the newsboy's arm. The ex-secretary had just been engaged in business amounting to thousands, but he bent his fat body, picked up the paper and gave it to the lad, and then trotted away, with no sense of having done any more for the newsboy than he would have done for a capitalist. This was the man whom Roscoe Conkling indicated as his choice for the presidency, after Grant, eight years ago.

A man with the canny gray eye of the Scotchman and with Sandy's light hair and the remnant of the freckles of early [illegible] brought out on his cheeks when he faces the wind, with a short, bristling mustache, a firm step, erect body, of proportions that a sculptor's eye would rest upon, is William Rockefeller, one of the prodigious business giants developed since the war. Whatever may be said of the Standard Oil company, it must be admitted that its creation and development is one of the most astounding and magnificent of business successes. William Rockefeller is its head. He is a daily rider on the New Haven railroad to his country place in Connecticut eight months of the year. He could buy the railroad and not use the moiety of his fortune. There are clerks who make up in self consequence what they lack in brains who ride over this road and are supercilious to every one except those they toady to. Hear, then, what a railway man said of Mr. Rockefeller: "They say that man is worth thirty millions and made it all himself. I can't believe it. There is no more polite or considerate man who rides on our road. He will touch his hat to a conductor, not familiarly, but just as though he regarded the conductor as a fellow man, and as good in his business as he is in his. That makes a man feel good."

Mr. Rockefeller never received a tribute to his business ability that had a truer ring than did these words of the old conductor on the New Haven railroad.

But I could go on and give illustrations by the score. These will suffice. They are duplicated by the treatment of fellow men by every one of the men who have won great names for great achievements. The great man does not put on airs, he is neither bombastic, pedantic, self conscious, domineering, snobbish or caddish. He is natural.

E. JAY EDWARDS.

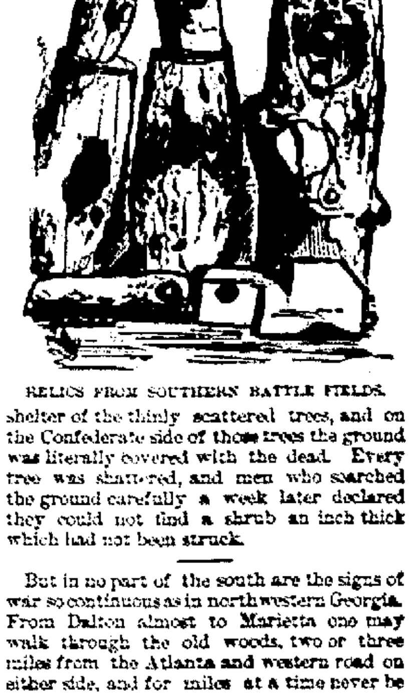
BATTLE SCARRED RELICS.

Forests That Resounded with the Noise of Shell and Shot During the War.

[Special Correspondence.]

DALTON, Ga., Feb. 15.—Twenty-five years, nearly, have passed since the last shot was fired in the American civil war, and one would think that the local marks of the great struggle would now be effaced. But it was too mighty a contest for its scars to be rapidly healed, and in almost every section of the south the traveler may yet see the signs of the storm. The contrast between the signs of past war and present peace are in some cases amusing, in many saddening and in all curious and romantic. In the densest thickets of northwestern Georgia and the adjacent sections of Tennessee and Alabama the hunter, with difficulty forcing his way through a forest, will come suddenly upon heavy earthworks; the natural wear of the elements has been prevented by matted roots and vines, and on the red earth embankments, where brave men once struggled, trees a foot in diameter are growing.

In many places the redoubts were constructed in old fields, since given over to a "second growth" of pines and scrub oaks, and there the forest bears no signs of war—it has grown in the long peace. One will often pass within a rod of a large redoubt and not see it. But many of the hardest battles of the war were fought in a wilderness; the trees were pared to stumps by the rain of shot and shell. In the so called "Wilderness" of eastern Virginia, where 200,000 brave men fought through that dreadful week of May, 1864, such scenes were common. At one point where the fire of 40,000 Federal soldiers, ranged in a semicircle, was concentrated upon a small angle of the Confederate lines, trees two feet thick were literally shot to splinters. In the battle of Malvern Hill the Confederates made five desperate charges upon a point not more than a quarter of a mile long—charges repelled by the fire of 25,000 Federal infantry and eighty cannon. The soldiers on both sides naturally drew into the shelter of the thinly scattered trees, and on the Confederate side of those trees the ground was literally covered with the dead. Every tree was shattered, and men who searched the ground carefully a week later declared they could not find a shrub an inch thick which had not been struck.



RELICS FROM SOUTHERN BATTLE FIELDS.

But in no part of the south are the signs of war so continuous as in northwestern Georgia. From Dalton almost to Marietta one may walk through the old woods, two or three miles from the Atlanta and western road on either side, and for miles at a time never be out of sight of scarred trunks. Hundreds of tons of old shot and shell have been exhumed and carried away, and still the supply is ample. A regular industry has grown up among the negroes of hunting trees with peculiar shot wounds to be shipped as curiosities; and the supply of that article is so nearly exhausted that buyers are getting suspicious and hint that some of the specimens are "manufactured" to suit the market. One, however, who will study the effects of a cannon ball on a tree need not be deceived.

Some curious facts are noted. If the ball was small enough to bury in the tree, the growth of subsequent years closed over it, and it is only found by accident when the tree is felled and split up. If the shot was a six or twelve pounder, however, and struck a tree too large for it to cut off, it generally formed a cavity, as the rust from the metal rotted the wood around it, the cavity growing with years instead of decreasing, until the ball seems to be in a receptacle hollowed out for the purpose. In such cases the scar on the tree differs little from that made by breaking off an old knot. Then the ball lies so loosely in the cavity that one can easily pluck it out. In other cases the tough wood closed up so tightly around the cannon ball that the rust has no effect, the hole becomes a narrow slit, and at first view one might think a wedge had been driven in and broken off. This is especially the case with locust and hickory trees. In other kinds the large ball usually rots out a cavity.

Far reaching as the war was there were still large sections it did not touch. The state of Texas escaped almost unscarred. All southwestern Georgia and almost all Florida were untouched by invading armies, as were most of western North Carolina, a considerable section of southwest Virginia, the Piedmont region of South Carolina and Georgia, and the western part of Arkansas. But it was a big war all the same, and [illegible] the territory the most [illegible].

Youth and Health.

Each period of life has its own exposures and its own mortal tendencies. In the case of the old, however vigorous the constitution, the physical machinery sooner or later stops from its inevitable wear. It can no more run forever than a clock can, though it has within itself a wonderful, yet limited, power of self repair. Old age has also tendencies to arterial degeneration beyond those of any other period of life.

The exposures of middle life are due mainly to excesses—in food, pleasure, care and anxiety, or in work of brain or muscle. There ought to be few deaths within this period.

But youth, including childhood and infancy, has more liabilities than both the above periods combined. Within it much more than half the race die. Even in some communities where the laws of health are best understood, one-third of all who are born fail to pass their fifth year. Much of this mortality, however, is due, not so much to the necessary fatality of childish disorders as to the ignorance of mothers and nurses and to inherited weakness.

Teething effects a dangerous disturbance of the system, especially of the stomach, bowels and brain. Extreme heat, which, to adults, is mainly a discomfort, renders the child greatly liable to dysentery and cholera infantum.

Since no safe substitute has yet been found for the natural milk, and many mothers either cannot or will not nurse their children, multitudes of infants lose their lives from lack of the proper nourishment.

Children have a special susceptibility to many infectious diseases: measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria. This susceptibility, except in the case of diphtheria, is largely lost after the age of 12 or 15.

In youth the recuperative tendency is strong; hence, sinful indulgences seem harmless; but the harm is merely out of sight, for it really affects the very center of life—the brain and the nervous system. The effect of tobacco on the heart is fearful, and all similar habits arrest growth and the best development. Such habits are far more dangerous on youth, in their physical consequences and effects, than in mature years, although a bad habit tends to ruin in every period of life.—Youth's Companion.

A Donkey That Found a Mine.

A small old gray donkey passed through the city yesterday by express consigned to Mrs. J. B. Ward, Forest Grove. A notice on the side of the crate informed the curious that the animal's name was John Kellogg, and that it was the property of Mr. N. S. Kellogg, with whom it shares the honor of discovering the Bunker Hill mine, the richest mineral lode of the west.

The story goes that the patient, faithful animal has shared with his master the toils of prospecting for many years, packing his bacon and beans, his pick and shovel and all his other belongings; sustaining himself on bacon gunnies, tin cans and what odds and ends and crusts his kind master could provide, eked out by any vegetation which came to hand—or rather to mouth. While prospecting in the Wardner hills Mr. Kellogg one day sat down to eat his luncheon, and the burro, probably tired of his wandering, unsettled course of life, began to paw away the snow and uncovered a cropping of mineral. Mr. Kellogg wiped his lips, took out his pick, and the rich discovery of the Bunker Hill was made and his homestead secured. Like a thoughtful, kind hearted man, he determined his faithful burro should share his good luck, and so he sent the animal all the way by express to Forest Grove, there to revel in clover all the remainder of his days. The little animal, as it stood in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s yard yesterday, attracted much attention. He had gorged himself on oats and stood in the shade the picture of content, carelessly flicking a fly off his rump with one ear and another from his fetlock with the other. The hair was all worn off his back, and he looked rough and haggard, but he earned his rest.—Portland Oregonian.

Mexico's Active Volcano.

From Bavispe we had our first sight of our objective point, the volcano. A pennant of smoke, trailed by the wind from a low, square topped peak to the southwest, defined its location, while a dull and muttering roar, almost incessant, told that the forces of nature were at work. The volcano lies about twelve miles from the site of the town, but over such an extraordinarily broken tract of country that we realized at once that it would require two days' journey to reach it, and pushed straight ahead without delay. The phenomena which we had observed at Bavispe increased in volume as we approached the mountain. We followed the dry bed of a stream which at some forgotten period had worn a causeway through the granite. It was broken by fissures of evident recent origin, running from north to south, and in some cases four or five feet broad and of unknown depth. Springing from one of these, about four miles out, we encountered a geyser rivaling any of those in the National park. It is in the center of a circular basin, with sides of sand and mud and about forty feet in diameter. At intervals of fifteen minutes an immense stream of boiling water leaps out and up to a height, I should judge, of sixty feet. The geyser spouts for four or five minutes and then subsides as quickly as it came, disappearing with a mutter that reverberates far down into the bowels of the troubled earth.—Cor. New York Herald.

A Monster Tool.

One of the finest and most powerful tools that mechanical science has yet achieved has just been finished at Mulhouse for the French navy. It is a two carriage universal lathe, which is a complete machine shop in itself, being capable of performing the most varied operations—such as mortising, shaping, boring and molding—with the most perfect accuracy. It is wonderfully adapted to the delicate and complicated working of pieces for armor plating turrets, of helix supports, of rudders, of cranked shafts, of pistons, &c., for modern war vessels, and it handles and shapes immense masses of steel almost as skillfully as the carpenter carves small blocks of wood. Its weight is more than 340 tons, and it is driven by an engine of twenty-five horse power. Comparison of this tool with one of seventy-six tons, which was a mechanical marvel some twenty-five years ago, gives a striking illustration of the almost incredible progress of our generation.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Too Heating for Summer Food.

"Look at that man pouring corn into his oats bag," said a driver this morning contemptuously. "It's a wonder that he doesn't know better. It is entirely too heating; it's winter food; oats is summer food, because it's cooling. It's with horses like it's with us. Such a man would be dumb enough to eat decaying salmon."—Philadelphia Call.

THE SOLITARY HEARER.

Once there came a minstrel singing,
  When the skies were fair,
All about his clear notes flinging
  Through the summer air.
Throngs rejoicing gathered around him,
  Hailed him as their king;
With his own bright flowers they crowned him,
  Planted in his spring.

One sweet note, too softly uttered
  For the eager crowd,
Faintly sounding pinions fluttered
  Through their shoutings loud.
Straight to me the blithe breeze brought it,
  Where I stood apart;
And my waiting spirit caught it,
  Hid it in my heart.

Distant bells of fame are singing
  For that minstrelsy;
Fragment of the deathless singing
  Fameless stays with me.

—Catharine S. Holmes in New York Graphic.

TAKING A MUD BATH.

A Gentleman Describes the Process and the Sensations He Felt.

A well known gentleman who lives at the Fifth Avenue hotel came into the corridor from the street recently, looking as if he had been scourged for a week. He sat down, took a long breath, and lighting a long cigar began to puff vigorously. A reporter asked him if he was ill. He replied:

"Ill? No, I have just taken a dirt bath. Don't know what a dirt bath is? Then I'll tell you. I concluded that my system had run down and that I needed something to start my blood to circulating rapidly, in fact a general vitalizer. I was directed to take mud baths. These baths are very expensive. The attendant stood me up and began to cover me with what is known as Fuller's earth. I was incased in this substance with only my head sticking out. Then I was placed in a trough, a tube was inserted into the mud and an electric current turned on. The sensation was most unique and almost indescribable. The earth around my body soon became charged with electricity and snapped and coquetted with my skin in a most tantalizing way. At times there would seem to be a race of small tacks down my back, and then the sensation of a brush gently passing over me. My flesh simply acted as a conductor and enjoyed all the little pranks that a series of currents from powerful electric batteries can produce. After an hour I was stripped of the mud and 'massaged' for an hour by two stalwart attendants. A douche of water was administered, and I went home.

"But the bath cannot be finished in one day. I went back the next morning and was given a cold water bath and rubbed again very thoroughly. Then my feet were placed in water charged with electricity. The attendants then seized several large sponges, dipped them into the water and began to rub me. It was an electric bath, and the sponges fairly made me howl with the shocks I received. The next day I went back and finished the bath. I was placed in a vat of large grained salt and rolled about until my flesh glowed with irritating excitement. A rub down and water bath then finished my mud bath. It takes only three days. I wanted to perspire, and I succeeded. Sometimes I dream I am closed up in an armor of mud, and the perspiration comes from me in copious streams. If a man has three solid days to spare, I think nothing is more pleasant all around than to take a first class mud bath."—New York Mail and Express.

This One Wasn't Consumptive.

A thin, delicate looking woman sat in a New York horse car one evening recently, and next her sat a native of the queen's realm. The window behind the Briton was open and the cool wind blew in on the woman, making her shiver. At last she said, in a ladylike way, "Won't you be kind enough to close the window behind you, as it makes me very cold?" It would hardly have caused the man any inconvenience to grant this request, but he replied harshly, "I prefer it open; you Americans can't stand anything; you all seem to have consumption." The other passengers in the car were astounded at his incivility, and there were many angry glances cast at the royal subject. Finally a gentleman rose on the opposite side of the car, and approaching the Englishman, with about 220 pounds avoirdupois, leaned over him, and grasping the window, slammed it down with vigor; then he remarked: "Now, my friend, if you think all Americans are afflicted with consumption, you just raise that window again. I am an American." The little woman blushed, the other passengers smiled, the American returned to his seat, and the Briton looked out of the window and thought.—The Argonaut.

Bulgarian Fabrics.

It is quite a common thing, says an exchange, to find in Bulgarian hovels, grimy with smoke and infested with vermin, hangings and dresses that could be sold for a guinea the square foot in Regent street, and the color of this stuff is so fine, the material so pure and the work so good and firm that a little cleaning will make a 50-year-old embroidery look like new. Alas, some apostles of civilization in the form of German bagmen have latterly taught the Bulgarian women that they can mix a like cotton with their wools and use cheaper materials for their dyes; so that even the comfortable white and blue chalaks, which were warm in winter and light in summer, which kept out rain and rheumatism, which could be darned and redarned and worn down to a thread, are now yielding to textures which for trade purposes bear the same name, but of which the properties have nothing in common with the original.—The Merchant World.

There Was "a Bet On."

Vieuxtemps, the violinist, used to relate that one day, when crossing London bridge, he saw a poor wretch leap down into the stream. There was at once a rush of eager spectators and a voice shouted: "I'll bet he drowns!" "Two to one he'll swim ashore!" "Done!" Meanwhile Vieuxtemps has hastened to get a boat, and was rowing with a waterman to the rescue of the unhappy creature, who was floundering about and just managing to keep himself afloat. As they reached him, and were preparing to pull him into the boat, there was a roar from the bridge: "Leave him alone—there is a bet on!" The waterman immediately lay on his oars, refusing to make any further attempt to save the drowning man; and Vieuxtemps saw him sink before his very eyes.—Chambers' Journal.

Staircase of Rare Marbles.

The grand hall staircase in the new Equitable building in New York city includes specimens of the finest and rarest marbles of the entire world. Drafts have been made upon the historic Roman quarries and the marble mines of India and other countries where rare qualities of stone have been discovered. The grouping of these specimens has been no small labor.—Chicago Herald.

Take it in Time.

"For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, a horse was lost; for want of a horse, a rider was lost." Never neglect small thing. The first signs of pneumonia, and consumption can positively be checked by Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. L. Flocken & Co. and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

Conrad Gesner, the eminent naturalist, dreamed that he was bitten on the left side by a venomous serpent. In a short time a severe carbuncle appeared on the very spot, terminating his life in the space of three days.

A learned Jesuit, author of many erudite theological works, saw one night in his sleep a man laying his hand upon his chest, who announced to him that he would soon die. He was then in perfect health, but was shortly carried off by a pulmonary disorder.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

—Dr. B. Mincer, the eminent optician of Detroit, Mich., who is now a resident of Marion, will visit every town in this county. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the postoffice will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examination or visiting patients at their home. On Saturdays and Sundays he can be found in his office at residence, No. 25, Silver street. 164aly.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn came home one evening, feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well today.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

Ended in a General Fight.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A glove fight for £100 a side took place between two well known pugilists, Hayes and Pritchard, Tuesday. Hayes sustained a broken nose and a fractured jaw and finally succumbed.

At this point his friends broke into the ring and a general fight ensued in which several persons were seriously beaten.

Fought to a Draw.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 21.—"Black Frank," of St. Paul, and Paddy Harrington, of West Superior, fought fifteen rounds to a draw here Tuesday night for $250 a side and receipts.

Frank led in nearly every round, and seemed to have the best of the fight when the referee declared it a draw.

Ladies

In delicate health, and all who suffer from habitual constipation, will find the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, more easily taken and more beneficial in effect than any other remedy. It acts promptly yet gently on Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, and Stomach, and does not sicken or debilitate.

Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and L. H. Flocken & Co., druggists.

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival of and departure of trains at and from the several depots in this city, according to the latest changes.

ERIE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 7	10:50 a. m.	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 37	5:20 a. m.	No. 6	12:05 p. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. 38	2:30 p. m.
No. 3	11:55 p. m.	No. 8	10:45 p. m.

BEE LINE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	4:05 a. m.	No. 8	3:15 a. m.
No. 3	10:23 a. m.	No. 10	8:45 a. m.
No. 5	5:25 p. m.	No. 2	2:43 p. m.
No. 9	11:28 p. m.	No. 6	9:57 p. m.
Local	9:30 a. m.	Local	2:43 p. m.

C., H. V. AND T.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 1	5:01 p. m.	No. 2	9:53 a. m.
No. 3	8:37 a. m.	No. 4	8:40 p. m.

C. AND A.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 7	8:30 a. m.	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. 10	7:15 p. m.
No. 17	8:10 p. m.	No. 20	7:00 p. m.
No. 3	10:45 p. m.	No. 8	10:45 p. m.
No. 33	6:50 a. m.	No. 18	12:01 p. m.

Schedule of Mail Trains.

C. & A.—West.............. 8:00 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—North.............. 8:37 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—South.............. 9:53 a. m.
C. C. C. & I.—West.............. 10:27 a. m.
Erie—East.............. 12:05 p. m.
C. C. C. & I.—East.............. 2:47 p. m.
Erie—West.............. 2:55 p. m.

Day mails close one-half hour before schedule time of departure, except C. & A., which closes 10 minutes earlier than one-half hour.

NIGHT MAILS.

C. C. C. & I., South of Delaware.............. 8:40 p. m.
Columbus.............. 8:40 p. m.
C. C. C. & I., North of Galion.............. 3:22 a. m.
Chicago.............. 11:30 p. m.

Night mails close at 8:30 and 9 p. m., city time.

Why Not Own a Farm?

We are agents for the sale of the following lands at prices ranging from $1.25 to $5 per acre.

500,000 acres in Kentucky.
500,000 acres in Tennessee.
600,000 acres in Alabama.
1,200,000 acres in Mississippi.
500,000 acres in Louisiana.
3,500,000 acres in Florida.
2,000,000 acres in Texas.
1,500,000 acres in South Dakota.

Almost any young man can buy 80 acres of land every year with for what he spends foolishly. In a few years these lands will bring ten times what they cost now.

H. T. & G. H. VANFLEET,
Gen'l Land Agents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE SPRING MEDICINE YOU WANT

Paine's Celery Compound

Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

There's nothing like it.

"Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine, I do not know its equal."
W. L. GREENLEAF,
Brigadier General V. N. G., Burlington, Vt.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

Use It Now!

"Having used your Paine's Celery Compound this spring, I can safely recommend it as the most powerful and at the same time most gentle regulator. It is a splendid nerve tonic, and since taking it I have felt like a new man."
R. E. KNORR, Watertown, Dakota.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Props. Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color Feathers and Ribbons. Easy! Elegant! Economical!

LACTATED FOOD Babies using it sleep well nights. Wake Laughing.

$1,000 Reward!

FOR EVERY CASE OF

Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh

—THAT—

DR. LIVINGSTON'S

POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH

FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions are carried out in full. The only catarrh medicine of merit, and the only Company that gives you this chance. This is to show the public that we do not come before the people with a worthless nostrum, but one of merit. Do not let your druggist sell you a bottle unless it has our guarantee on same. For sale by all drug trade. Price, $1.00 Per Bottle. If your druggist does not have it, send $1, and we will pay express charges.

LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, OHIO.

A Model Newspaper

THE NEW YORK

MAIL AND EXPRESS

The Advocate of the Best Interests of the Home—The Enemy of the Saloon. The Friend of American Labor. The Favorite Newspaper of People of Refined Tastes Everywhere.

The New York MAIL AND EXPRESS, the favorite American newspaper of many people of intelligent and cultivated tastes, has recently made some noteworthy improvements, materially increasing its general excellence. It is in the broadest sense

A National Newspaper,

most carefully edited, and adapted to the wants and tastes of intelligent readers throughout the entire country—North, South, East and West. It is a thoroughly clean paper, free from the corrupting, sensational and demoralizing trash, miscalled news, which defiles the pages of too many city papers.

OUR POLITICS.

We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of the POLITICAL PROGRESS of the American people; and holding that the honest enforcement of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we shall support them with all our might; but we shall always treat opposing parties with consideration and fair play.

AGAINST THE SALOON.

The MAIL AND EXPRESS is the recognized National organ of the great Anti-Saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and, with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

Send for Sample Copy

They are sent free to all who apply.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—WEEKLY, per year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. DAILY, per year, $6.00; six months, $3.00; three months, $1.50; one month, 50 cents.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS are given to all subscribers and agents. We want a good agent in every town and village where we have not one now at work. Send for our Special Circular to Agents and see our liberal offers.

You Can Make Money

by accepting our Cash Commission offers or working for our valuable and popular premiums. Address the MAIL AND EXPRESS, New York City.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

LADIES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

Peerless Dyes

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by L. H. FLOCKEN, or H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

Remington Standard

Typewriter,

Unrivaled for SPEED and DURABILITY.
Unequaled for EASE of Operator and QUALITY of work.
FULLY WARRANTED.
Send for Catalogue.
Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict.
177 W. 4 ST., CINCINNATI, O.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK

CURE

BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, LIVER INDIGESTION
DYSPEPSIA, COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE

Your BLOOD Purified,

BY USING THE GENUINE

Dr. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS!

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

LONG LIFE.

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness

Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them?

They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on carton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine—of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine, delicate flavoring.

Send for a beautiful book free.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,
Cor. Washington & Charlton Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

HOXSIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

The greatest remedy in the world for all acute attacks to throat and lungs, for adults as well as children. Price, 50 cents.

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness, lack of manly vigor, development, confidence, etc. BOOK FREE. Erie Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Interior of Venezuela.

The vast interior of this great land is almost unexplored. A good story is told of a certain inland river for whose purchase a large sum was offered by England and a larger demanded by Venezuela. Surveyors were sent out at great expense to ascertain the course of the stream. They came back and reported "there was no such river in existence." The bargain had to be suspended, while a new map was drawn. Amid the mountain ranges, upon mighty "llanos"—vast plains like our western prairies—there still reside remnants of the ancient Caribs, whose ancestors captured the islands where Columbus found the race when he came. They retain their language and their customs, living by the chase and by predatory warfare upon their neighbors, the Motilunes, who are cannibals, or the farther Goajiras, who are not much better.

In the vast rivers, alligators, deadly snakes and innumerable fish find congenial homes; and upon their banks rise grand forests of ebony, rosewood, mahogany, gold wood and trees of a hundred other varieties, where tigers, leopards, jaguars and pumas roam at will, pursuing the great herds of deer and antelopes that form their prey. Boas twenty feet long creep beneath the branches, or lazily dream away the hours after a hearty meal. The trees are inhabited by monkeys and bright winged parrots, both of which make excellent food. The Indians of these hunting grounds are as fierce and relentless as the beasts on whom they make war.

But this is all far away, and during our two months' travel in Venezuela, not one glance at monkey, tiger, snake or parrot outside of a cage was vouchsafed us, though we were in some pretty wild places. Such animals retreat before civilization, and do not appear to be any more plentiful in Cariboba or Maracaibo than in Saratoga or Orange.—Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in American Magazine.

The Growth of New York.

On the basis of the number of names in the new city directory the population of New York, from the southern boundary of Yonkers to the Battery, is not less than 1,600,000. The population of Brooklyn is probably over 750,000, and, taking into account other communities immediately dependent on and geographically united to the port of New York, the present population of the metropolitan district is more than 2,500,000. At the present moment the population of the area known as the registration district of London is about 4,250,000, so that there is a long interval to be covered before we can begin to rival the populousness of the great English "province in brick and mortar."

But if New York keeps up its accelerated rate of growth the difference before another generation is over may be wiped out. London is growing at the rate of 66,000 a year, while New York's growth is about 60,000. But in the ten years between 1870 and 1880 the average annual addition to our city population was less than 27,000, so that we have already more than doubled the annual increment of the decade preceding last census, and have for the last six years established an average of 58,000. This kind of geometrical progression has only to be maintained to make the size of New York as unexampled as its growth.—The Epoch.

Cheap Restaurants in Italy.

The majority of restaurants here charge 60 to 80 cents for dinner, and 40 to 60 cents for breakfast. If you have the money, you can get a good meal at these places. There are, however, other places where a very "filling" and palatable meal can be obtained for 10 or 15 cents; a plate of excellent macaroni, 6 cents; bread, 2 cents; an omelet, 5 cents; half a bottle of wine, 5 cents, and there you are, "tutti compresso," everything included, 18 cents. Omit the wine, which is really a superfluity, and the cost is only 13 cents. When inclined to be luxurious, a good beefsteak can be ordered for 12 cents. Now, these places are not dens or dirty basements, as are similar priced establishments in America, but clean, pleasant rooms. There are napkins and white table cloths and all that, just as at the high priced establishments. The only thing is they are not on the fashionable streets, the waiters do not wear swallowtail coats, and they are not frequented by foreigners.—Cor. Philadelphia Record.

Editorials Losing Their Influence.

My idea of the newspaper is that it should give the news in a condensed way. As for editorials, they have ceased to have much influence. The editorials of the newspapers in America published for the last week I do not believe affected American public opinion as much as one issue of the old National Intelligencer of Washington used to do. I think one reason for this is that they are often so carelessly written, and not by the editor whose name is known. You cannot tell what nincompoop for $1.50 wrote the editorial you read this morning. The people are becoming too well instructed to be affected by impersonal newspapers conducted in this way. If each editorial bore the name of its writer the papers would be compelled to employ men of brains and position, and so become influential.—Charles F. Deems, D. D., in The Epoch.

The Limitations of Our Senses.

We cannot see under a certain size or beyond a certain distance. The retina makes no accounting of the photographic dark beyond the violet, and knows naught of the heat dark this side the red. In the world of unheard sound about us some notes we cannot hear because they are too high and some because they are too low. We live in a world of odors, of which, to our grave loss, we smell a bare hundredth part of what a healthy dog smells. These limitations we daily act upon, and the use of all instruments of precision rests upon them.—The Century.

Great Risk in Speculation.

It seems to be acknowledged that there is not and has not been a king of Wall street who has not at some time in his speculative career been on the verge of ruin, and from this the deduction is easy that all Wall street operations are attended with exceedingly great risk, and as a rule with disaster and ruin to the man who participates in them. Small fry and men of limited financial genius are sure to go under if they stick to it long enough.—Julian Ralph's Letter.

A Good Suggestion.

Writers who have a habit of dipping pens in the mucilage and putting the mucilage brush into the ink may find it a good idea to keep the mucilage bottle invariably at one side of the desk and the inkstand invariably at the other. The experiment is almost foolishly simple, but in the case of one writer, at least, it has effected a cure.—The Writer.

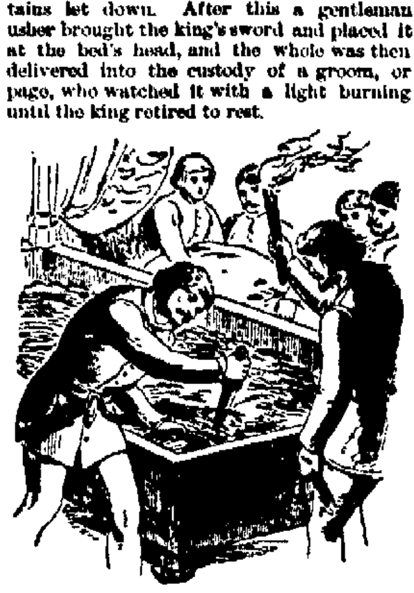
There are 330 acres of onions in one township in Lake county, O.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A HALF HOUR'S ENTERTAINMENT FOR OUR YOUTHFUL READERS.

A Description of a King's Bed in Ancient Times, with an Entertaining Account of How and When and Under What Circumstances It Used to Be Made.

First, a page took a torch and went to the wardrobe where the bedding was kept. The articles were brought out by the keeper to four yeomen, who made the bed, while the page held the torch at the foot. One of the yeomen searched the straw with his dagger, and when he found there was no evil thing hidden there he laid a bed of down on the straw and threw himself upon it. Then the bed of down was well beaten and a bolster laid in its proper place. Then the sheets were spread in due order, and over these was laid a fustian. Then came a "pane sheet," which we now call a counterpane. Finally the sheets were turned down and some pillows laid on the bolster, after which the yeoman made a cross and kissed the bed where their hands were. And then an angel carved in wood was placed beside the bed, and the curtains let down. After this a gentleman usher brought the king's sword and placed it at the bed's head, and the whole was then delivered into the custody of a groom, or page, who watched it with a light burning until the king retired to rest.



A KING'S BED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

Thus were king's hedged about with ease in the olden days. By the bed being made at torch light time we see it was made not long before it was wanted. This was done to lessen the chance of foul play, a thing which was only too likely to happen at any moment in some of the years of stormy history.

An Amusing New Game.

A new and amusing game that is now entertaining English children is called "The Cries of London." It is thus played: Each person takes the part of some of the numerous London peddlers or costermongers and street venders, and walks round the room, imitating what would be the action of the character impersonated.

Another player acts as purchaser, and the moment any one is called by the player who so acts, he or she must immediately sing out their appropriate cry as much in the tone in which it would be uttered as possible. The one who called the peddler then asks for something in the way of the trade, to which the reply must be made, "I have not any; ask such a one," indicating another peddler, who is then in turn called. To make it more complicated the same peddler is often asked for three or four different things, and the purchaser has then to be referred to as many other peddlers. Any peddler who forgets to utter his right cry when called must pay a forfeit, and if the purchaser asks a peddler for anything not belonging to his trade, or asks for the same thing twice, the purchaser pays a forfeit. The continual motions and strange tones of the "cries" afford much amusement, and the more there are engaged in the game the merrier it is.

The same game may be played and called "Cries of New York," when the street venders of that city must be imitated, or "Cries of Paris," in which case the questions, answers and cries should all be in French.

For quieter or sitting down games, much novelty may be introduced into the various games of memory. They are amusing if a clever fable or verses are introduced for repetition, and where a number attempt to say a line or a verse or collection of words in succession, it affords a good opportunity of collecting forfeits.

Don't Fret.

It only adds to your burdens to fret. To work hard is very well, but to work hard and worry too is more than human nature can bear.

"Oh, mother, I'm sure the dressmaker will disappoint me!" cries Miss Fidget, "and how can I go to the party in my old dress that I've worn hundreds of times?"

Then she frets until she cries, and when the dressmaker sends the dress in good season, all the fretting and worry has been wasted.

"There is no use trying to make a toboggan," says Fred Fidget, "I know it will be a failure."

Then he makes a toboggan, and being a good workman, turns out a very respectable affair. But at every stroke he frets over his work, he sees failure and disaster always in front of him, and when the toboggan is finished and is a success he realizes, with shame, how foolish he has been.

It is the sanguine people who succeed in life, and if we did but know it, it is just as easy to be hopeful as fretful.—Golden Days.

An Invitation.

"I wish you'd come to see me;
It isn't very far:
The gate is always open wide,
You'll find the door ajar."

PLEASE COME VERY EARLY.

"But please come very early,"
The little maiden said;
"For when the evening's just begun
They make me go to bed."
—St. Nicholas.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Table of Interesting Statistics Regarding the Presidents of the United States.

The following table gives the dates of the birth and death of presidents of the United States from Washington to Harrison inclusive:

Presidents.	Born.	Died.	Age.
Washington	Feb. 22, 1732.	Dec. 14, 1799.	67
Adams	Oct. 19, 1735.	July 4, 1826.	91
Jefferson	April 2, 1743.	July 4, 1826.	83
Madison	Mch. 16, 1751.	Jan. 28, 1836.	85
Monroe	April 28, 1758.	July 4, 1831.	83
Adams, J. Q.	July 11, 1767.	Feb. 17, 1848.	81
Jackson	Mch. 15, 1767.	June 8, 1845.	78
Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782.	July 14, 1862.	80
Harrison	Feb. 9, 1773.	April 4, 1841.	68
Tyler	Mch. 29, 1790.	Jan. 17, 1862.	72
Polk	Nov. 2, 1795.	June 15, 1849.	54
Taylor	Nov. 24, 1784.	July 9, 1850.	66
Fillmore	Jan. 7, 1800.	Mch. 7, 1874.	74
Pierce	Nov. 23, 1804.	Oct. 8, 1869.	65
Buchanan	April 13, 1791.	June 1, 1868.	77
Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1809.	April 14, 1865.	56
Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808.	July 31, 1875.	67
Grant	April 27, 1822.	July 23, 1885.	63
Hayes	Oct. 4, 1822.	....	67
Garfield	Nov. 19, 1831.	Sept. 19, 1881.	50
Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830.	Nov. 18, 1886.	56
Cleveland	Mch. 18, 1837.	....	52
Harrison	Aug. 20, 1833.	....	56

The Subsidence of Mountains.

According to La Gazette Geographique the Cordillera of the Andes are gradually sinking. In 1745 the city of Quito was 9,590 feet above sea level; in 1803 it was only 9,570; in 1831, 9,567 and scarcely 9,520 in 1867. This amounts to a lowering of 76 feet in 122 years, or at the rate of about 7½ inches per annum. We are also told that the farm of Antisana has sunk 165 feet in 64 years, or more than 2½ feet per annum. This is the highest inhabited spot on the Andes—about 4,000 feet higher than Quito, the highest city on the globe. The peak of Pichincha was, according to the same authority, 218 feet lower in 1867 than in 1745, a sinking of nearly 2 feet per annum.

Assuming the accuracy of these figures, they present a curious geological problem, especially as there is no record of a corresponding change at sea level or at the foot of these same mountains, which descend rather steeply to the Pacific. If the plasticity or viscosity of the earth's crust be such as I have contended in this magazine, it follows almost of necessity that such a mass of mountain land as that in this region of Quito and Chimborazo must be squeezing itself downward into the subcrust of the globe by its own enormous weight. Although the highest of these peaks is not quite so high as the highest of the Himalayas, the concentration of elevation in a given area, or otherwise stated, the mass standing above sea level in proportion to the base on which it stands, is greater than can be found in any other part of the world, and its down thrust is similarly pre-eminent. Such down squeezing and sinking must be accompanied with corresponding lateral thrust, or elbowing that should produce earthquake disturbances on every side. The facts fully satisfy this requirement of the theory, as the country all around the region is the very fatherland of earthquakes.

How to Prepare a Rose Jar.

Gather your rose leaves in dry weather, remove the petals, and when a half peck is obtained take a large bowl and strew table salt on the bottom; then three handfuls of leaves and repeat until all the leaves are used, covering the top with salt. Let this remain five days, stirring and turning twice a day, when they should appear moist. Add three ounces of bruised or coarsely powdered allspice, one ounce cinnamon stick, bruised, which forms the stock. Allow it to remain a week, turning daily from top to bottom. Put into the permanent jar one ounce allspice, and adding the stock layer by layer, sprinkle between layers the following:

One ounce each cloves and cinnamon, two nutmegs, all coarsely powdered, some ginger root, sliced thin, half ounce aniseed, bruised, ten grains finest musk, half pound freshly dried lavender flowers, two ounces powdered or finely sliced orris root and essential oils, ad libitum; also any fine colognes, rose or orange flower water, orange or lemon peel. Freshly dried violets, tube roses, clove pinks, or other highly scented flowers should be added each year in season. Fine extracts of any kind will enhance the fragrant odor, while fresh rose leaves, salt and allspice made as at first must be added when convenient. Shake and stir the jar once or twice a week, open only during use.

Russia's Army.

The question has been asked, "What nation has the largest army in the world, counting actives and reserves?"

Probably Russia. On a peace footing there are 28,640 officers and 737,218 men; on a war footing, 44,753 officers and 2,149,661 men, not counting non-combatants with the colors. The total available war forces amount to about 3,250,000 men. Germany has less of a paper army than any other nation; in peace she has 492,000 men; in war, 1,067,000 men, with reserves (Landsturm and one year men) of 1,000,000 men, making a thoroughly trained body of fighting men of 2,650,000. France has in peace a nominal army of 525,711 men, with reserves, also nominal, of 616,000, its force in war on paper, amounts to 2,500,000 men.

The Haytian Trouble.

It has been asked, "How did the trouble between the United States and Hayti originate?" First, Hayti had a revolution; then Legitime, temporarily on top, declared a blockade of the Haytian ports. Then the Haytian Republic, having on board arms and munitions of war, tried to run the blockade and was captured. A prize court decided that the capture was proper, but the United States refused to accept the decision, claiming that the court was improperly constituted and the blockade announced and maintained. As Legitime refused to give the vessel up, we sent down and got her. There was no trouble, however.

The United States Supreme Judges.

There are nine judges of the supreme court of the United States: Melville W. Fuller, chief justice, Democrat; Samuel F. Miller, Republican; Stephen J. Field, Democrat; Joseph P. Bradley, Republican, John M. Harlan, Republican; Stanley Matthews, Republican; Horace Gray, Republican; Samuel Blatchford, Republican, and L. Q. C. Lamar, Democrat.

Theosophy.

The name Theosophy is composed of two Greek words, meaning knowledge of God. Theosophy is a sort of Spiritualism, mingled with Buddhism. Mme. Blavatsky teaches that by due contemplation of and communion with God we may become spiritually exalted, become possessed of occult powers, and a proportion as our physical chains grow lighter we may be nearer and nearer to the Great Power.

Weather Signals.

The white flag indicates clear or fair weather; blue flag, rain or snow; black triangular flag, a temperature signal; white flag with black center indicates a cold wave; when the black triangular flag is placed above white or blue flag, it indicates warmer; when placed below, colder weather, and when omitted, stationary temperature.

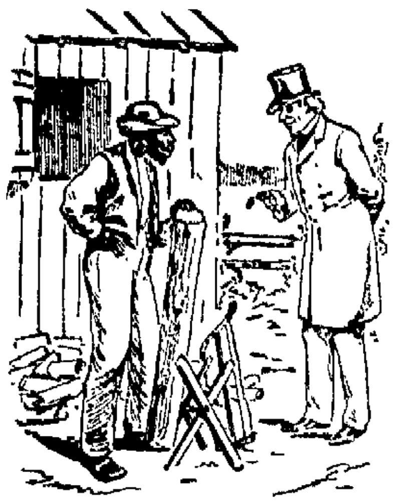
She Meant Hygiene.

Mrs. Bascom—How is Matilda getting on at boarding school, Mrs. Wayback?

Mrs. Wayback—Splendidly! She wrote last week that she had just taken up the study of Eugene.

Mrs. Bascom—Oh, law sakes! these girls! Now in my day they wouldn't let a young man come within forty rods of a boarding school girl.—Burlington Free Press.

Not That Kind of a Charm.



Northern Gentleman (who has been reading on the subject of voudooism among the colored people and thinks he will make a little original research)—Jasper, do any of your people carry charms about them for protection?

Jasper—Oh yes, sah; but I nebber hear dem call charms 'fore; more ginerally call dem razors, sah.—Harper's Bazar.

Exonerated.

"Great heavens! What is the matter? Lily, my darling, what is it? Oh, Mr. Buskin, what has happened?"

These words were uttered by William G. Simpson as he entered the luxuriously furnished drawing room of James P. Buskin, of the firm of Sock & Buskin, the great theatrical managers. He had been engaged to the lovely daughter of the house for only one week, but, oh, how blissful that period had been!

And now, what had occurred? His fiancee was in tears, and her father was in the room to meet him, with sternness upon his brow. Had the misfortune of William G. Simpson's earlier life, the awful secret of his youth, been discovered? He trembled at the thought.

His worst suspicions were confirmed when the father spoke.

"Mr. Simpson," he said, "all is over between you and my daughter. You have kept back from us a part of your life. You have been accused of crime."

William Simpson fell upon his knees. "I was innocent!" he cried. "I declare before Heaven that I was innocent!"

"That may be," responded the stern old man; "but my che-ild shall not go through life with her name linked to that of a man against whom one breath of suspicion lingers. Prove your innocence, William G. Simpson, and all may yet be well. What was the crime of which you were accused?"

"It was," sobbed the young man, "of—of stealing Mlle. Blanche de Ballet's diamonds."

"My son, my son! How could I ever have doubted you?" cried James P. Buskin, as he fell upon the other's neck. "You are innocent! We were advertising her for a summer tour."

"William, my own darling, my love, my life!" cried Lily, as her lover pressed her to his bosom.—Life.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

She was very sick and her husband sent for the doctor. I think that ladies have so little to do nowadays that it is a kind of way they have of amusing themselves—getting sick and sending for the doctor. I don't believe we will ever have female doctors to any extent. If we do it will be mainly for children. Men will never take kindly to female doctors. I suppose it may be an unjust opinion, but I can't fancy a man being very spoony with a doctor. There is a distinct prejudice in mankind against a woman who has anything of a practical nature except about the house.

He doesn't mind if she can hang pictures and nail down carpets and sew on buttons, but a scientific woman is always viewed with suspicion. A male doctor, for instance, always says it is the liver or the stomach; a female doctor would probably say it was the heart, and she would very often be right. The ladies don't want a female doctor. It is in some cases the only chance they have of seeing a man when they are sick. However, the doctor was called in, and, of course, immediately wrote out a prescription. It was for some pills, to be taken every third day. He came again the next morning.

"Well, did you take the pills?"

"No, doctor, the three days are not up until Wednesday."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Sure Test.

Bessie—Ma and pa have been quarreling, haven't they?

Willie—Yep.

Bessie—Which one got the worst of it—do you know?

Willie—Not yet. I'm waiting to see which one of them slams the door going out.—Burlington Free Press.

A Clew at Last.

Police Captain—You are working on the murder of Greatman, ain't you?

Detective—Yes; been on it six weeks.

"Well, I see by the papers that a fellow who lives in the alley around the corner has confessed that he is the murderer."

"By Jinks! Maybe that's a clew."—Philadelphia Record.

Another Great Artist.

"What a wonderful painter Rubens was!" remarked Merritt at the art gallery.

"Yes," assented Cora. "It is said of him that he could change a laughing face into a sad one by a single stroke."

"Why," spoke up little Johnnie, in disgust, "my school teacher can do that."—Harper's Bazar.

Did His Best.

Quillpen—You have made quite a success of the profession of teaching, haven't you, Birchrod?

Birchrod—Yes; I have always endeavored to put in my best licks at it.—Burlington Free Press.

An Infant Hercules.

"Is the baby strong?"

"Well, rather. You know what a tremendous voice he has."

"Yes."

"Well, he lifts that five or six times an hour."—Harper's Bazar.

Too Accommodating.

Young Poet (who on entering a sanctum suddenly remembers that he has retained no copy of his effusion)—Do you return poems—

Editor (emphatically)—Always.—Philadelphia Record.

FAST TRAINS OVER THE

ERIE RAILWAY

—FOR—

Buffalo, New York, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and Other Eastern Cities.

The Only Road Running Solid Train to New York.

3 THROUGH TRAINS. 3

—WITH—

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE ADOPTED Dec. 2, 1888.

Central Time, 28 minutes slower than Columbus Time.

Trains depart from Marion, O., as follows

WESTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 7, daily except Sunday	10 50 a.m.
No. 5, daily	2 55 p.m.
No. 37, Way, daily except Sunday	8 20 a.m.
No. 3, daily	11 05 p.m.

EASTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 12, daily	5.20 a.m.
No. 6, daily except Sunday	12 05 p.m.
No. 38, daily except Sunday	2 35 p.m.
No. 8, daily	10 45 p.m.

Pullman Palace Coaches on all through trains.

E. B. THOMAS, Second Vice President.
L. P. FARMER, G. P. A., New York City.
W. C. RINERSON, A. G. P. A., Cleveland.
W. W. DUNNAVANT, Div. Pas. Ag't, Marion, O.

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC

RAILWAY

With its Pullman Built Equipment, Substantially Constructed Roadway and Low Rates of Fare, Insures a Safe, Speedy and Economical Journey to All Points East and West. Write to your nearest railway agent for the

Attractive Low Rates

Via this line.

TIME TABLE, Taking Effect Dec. 2, 1888.

EASTWARD.

	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 12.	No. 18
Lv. Chicago	2 55‡	8 15	8 10‡	5.25‡
" Archer Avenue	2 45	8 55	8 20	5.45
" Englewood	2 55	9 15	8 40	6.05
" Hammond	3 25	9 44	9 15	6 40
" Crown Point	....	10 19	9.42	7 25
" Kouts	....	11 01	....	8 23
" North Judson	....	11 31	*9 55	9 00
" Rochester	5 40	2 35‡	11.56	
" Akron	....	1 01	*12 10‡	
" Newton	6.16	1 25	12 37	No. 18
" Bolivar		1 28		
" Huntington	6 55	2 27	1 15	6 00‡
" Kingsland	....	3 05		*6 56
" Decatur	7.15	3 33	2 12	7 35
" Enterprise	....	4 10	2 40	8 20
" Spencerville	....	4 41	3 05	9 10
" Lima	8 35	5 12	3 28	9 45
" Preston	....	5 15	....	*10 20
" Kenton	9.43	6 16	4.15	10 55
Ar. Marion	10 30	7 15	5 10	12 01‡
" New York	11.07	....	7 57	
" Boston	6 17		12.04	

WESTWARD.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 3.	No. 17.
Lv. Marion	8 08	11 29	3 45‡	3 30‡
" Kenton	8 50	12.10‡	3 55	4 45
" Preston	9 17	....	....	*5.25
" Lima	9 45	1 05	4 38	6 15
" Spencerville	10 11		....	6 55
" Enterprise	10 15	1 30	5 22	7.40
" Decatur	11 20	2 27	5.50	8 40
" Kingsland	11.58	...		9.20
" Huntington	1 06‡	3 25	6 50	10 30
" Bolivar	1 12			
" Newton	1 35	4 03	7 22	
" Akron	2 14			No. 15.
" Rochester	2 58	4 45	8.00	
" North Judson	3 51	....	[illegible]	6 50‡
" Kouts	4 20			*7 22
" Crown Point	5 16	....		8.12
" Hammond	6 05	7 25	10 25	8 50
" Englewood	6 39	7 55	10 55	9 20
" Archer Avenue	7 00	8 15	11 15	9 40
Ar. Chicago	7 10	8 25	11 25	9 50
Lv. New York		8 00	5 00	
" Boston		8 00	8 30	

Nos. 8, 1, 16, 3, 5 and 6 daily. Where time is not shown trains do not stop. Nos. 17 and 18 daily except Sunday. * stop on signal. ‡ p.m. § a.m.

F. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't., Chicago.
T. W. BURROWS, Superintendent, Chicago.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y

TIME CARD,

Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888.

[Central Time.]

NORTH BOUND.

River Division.	No. 3. Daily except Sunday	No. 7. Daily except Sunday
Lv. Pomeroy	3.36pm	6.25am
" Gallipolis	4 2.pm	7.37am
" McArthur Jc	5.55pm	12.45pm

Hocking Valley Division.	No. 1. Daily	No. 3. Daily
Lv. Athens	7.00am	6.05pm
" Logan	8.15am	7.20pm
" Lancaster	8.58am	8.03pm
Ar. Columbus	10.15am	9.25pm

Toledo Divison.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 1. Daily
Lv. Columbus	7.00am	4.06pm
" Delaware	7.55am	4.55pm
" Prospect	8.17am	5.25pm
" MARION	8.37am	5.41pm
" UpS'nd'sky	9.15am	6.35pm
" Carey	9.35am	6.55pm
" Fostoria	10.05am	7.25pm
Ar. Toledo	11.25am	8.49pm

SOUTH BOUND.

Toledo Division	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily
Lv. Toledo	7.00am	5.00pm
" Fostoria	8.23am	6.53pm
" Carey	8.55am	7.21pm
" Up.S'nd'sky	9.15am	8.00pm
" MARION	9.53am	8.49pm
" Prospect	10.12am	9.06pm
" Delaware	10.37am	9.21pm
Ar. Columbus	11.30am	10.25pm

Hocking Valley Division.	No. 4. Daily	No. 2. Daily
Lv. Columbus	8.00am	4.00pm
" Lancaster	9.18am	5.23pm
" Logan	10.08am	6.20pm
Ar. Athens	11.15am	7.30pm

River Division.	No. 4. Daily except Sunday	No. 8. Daily except Sunday
Ar. McArthur Jc	12.05pm	9.22am
" Gallopolis	1 11pm	1.55pm
" Pomeroy	2.32pm	3.30pm

NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 Toledo division, will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.

Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

H. J. FALKENBACH,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

G. B. CARR, General Supt.

Although I have been selling out for the past two months, there is still plenty of goods left and always some more coming in to keep up the assortment and styles. If I don't do that I might as well close at once. This week I have received six cases of HATS, latest styles, shapes and shades; I can suit man, boy or child; the price will strike everybody as the lowest yet asked for that class of goods. Two cases of SHIRTS have arrived, Flannels, Percales and White Shirts; the Flannels and Percales are of the latest designs, such as have never been seen before; they will please you if you do nothing but look at them; they will sell themselves. A nicely assorted line of SPRING PANTS have just been put on the shelves; new patterns and something nobby. All these goods at reduced prices.

SAM OPPENHEIMER,

BENNETT BLOCK, South Main Street.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Fair weather; warmer; southerly winds.

B. PRIESTLY & Co.,
BRADFORD, ENGLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Black Silk Warp and All-Wool Dress Goods.

They are the most THOROUGHLY RELIABLE goods in the market, are made of the Finest Silk and best Australian Wool, and are always the same in quality, weight, width and shade.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

DRESS GOODS!

Spring & Summer.

The New Shades for Spring must be seen to be appreciated. At this early day they may seem light, but with the coming of the soft, warm sunshine of spring they will take on a darker hue, nothing will be too light then.

Some of these new shades (old ones from ten years back that are new again) will be scarce later.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

TRISTRAM & YOUNG,
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 3, NORTH MAIN STREET.

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms at No. 28 north East street. 31-tf

FOR SALE.—One-half acre of land belonging to Mrs. Shea, convenient to west Center street, situated between Lawyer Chase's and Mr. McLaughlin's property. 65m1

FOR SALE.—House and lot, centrally located. House containing 7 rooms in first-class condition. Will be sold on easy payments.
62w9 GEO. D. COPELAND.

FOR RENT.—Rooms in second story Fite block, suitable for offices or for residences. For particulars call on L. Fite. 71-tf

FOR RENT.—Four rooms, second story True building; desirable for residence or offices.
80m1. HARRY TRUE.

FOR RENT.—A new house of eight rooms on south West street. Inquire of Emma Kowalke, south Main street.

FOR RENT.—Good house of seven rooms, on East street. Inquire of Mrs. L. W. Copeland.

WANTED.—A house of six or eight rooms, centrally located. Call on Dr. J. G. Seiter, South street, first door west of Peoples' store. 86-1w

—Buy your bread at Rupp's.

—Choice butter at Bauer's grocery.

—Additional Local on Second Page.

—The finest line of cigars in town, at Foye's.

—W. J. Grills left for Kenton, this morning, on business.

—Chris Able, of Prospect, was in town on business today.

—Try a 25 cent meal at Fies & Ballantine's new restaurant.

—W. E. Scofield was at Bucyrus Wednesday on legal business.

—Miss Agnes Cusic is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Jones, of Nevada, for a few days.

—Harley Hill left this morning for a short business trip to Upper Sandusky.

—James Lupton and William Neff, of Morral, were in town today on business.

—W. A. Hoffstodt, of Shelby, was in the city Wednesday, on a short business trip.

—Claud Whitney, of Defiance, is the guest of friends and relatives in this city.

—Cunningham's pure home made lard.
84t-4 THEW & MANZ.

—C. Weist and wife left this morning on a short visit with friends and relatives at Bucyrus.

—David Kelly and James Vaughan went to Columbus this morning on a short business trip.

—Mrs. E. Rupe has gone to Mt. Blanchard to spend a few weeks visiting, the guest of Mrs. W. C. Fahl.

—Miss Cora Hufman, of Terre Haute, Ind., is the guest of M. F. Paddock and family, on Silver street.

—The Rev. Wm. Lucas, of Ravenna, O., will hold divine service at St. Paul's Church Thursday evening, Feb. 21.

—When you want a meal, a choice lunch or oysters in any style call at Fies & Ballantine's, south Main street.

—All sizes and kinds of both hard and soft coals can be had at L. B. Gurley's, No. 16 north East street. Call on him. 15tf

—Mrs. Sehah and Leonhart Fetter, of Galion, returned home this morning after attending the funeral of Mrs. Behner.

—Malaga grapes, oranges and bananas, and oysters by the quart or can, at C. W. Criswell's, opposite C. H., Center street.

—"Old fashion" home ground buckwheat, extra quality and strictly pure.
THEW & MANZ.

—Save your money and get M. Dudley to do your papering very cheap and in the best style. Office in rear of STAR office. 77t12 eod.

—Daniel Fribley, who has been the guest of his brother, Jacob, on east Center street, returned to his home at New Philadelphia this morning.

—A little son of Fred Hochstetter was taken violently ill this morning. Dr. Thomas was called and reports the cause to be cheese poisoning.

We have for a limited time the sale of the John Dielsold residence on south East street. Any one wanting a nice residence at a moderate price should look after this.
CHASE & HUNTER.

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

Ladies, call and see our New Spring Dress Goods in all the Newest Shades and Kinds of Goods, such as

Silk and Wool Stripe Novelty Suitings!

Silk-Warp Henriettas, Very Cheap!

All-Wool Carina Lustrines!

All-Wool Stripes! All-Wool Plaids!

In fact, All the Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.

D. YAKE.

—Tim Kelly was in LaRue Wednesday on business.

—T. H. Linsley made a short business trip to Galion, Wednesday.

—James Gregory and wife left Wednesday evening for a short visit at Richwood.

—Miss Frank Maybee left this morning for a short visit with friends and relatives at Fostoria.

—Miss Kittie Thew returned home this morning, after a pleasant visit with friends at Delaware.

—Levi Stiller, of the Star photograph gallery, is in Columbus on a short visit with friends and relatives.

—Joe Shaw, of Green Camp, stopped off and was in town Wednesday, after a short business trip to Mt. Gilead.

—Rev. Thomas left Wednesday afternoon for Galion, to assist in the services at that place Wednesday evening. From there he will go to Iberia for a short visit.

—The N. Y., L. E. and W. will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., on February 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, and March 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1889. Tickets good for return until and including March 8th. Fare for the round trip $12.50. Account of inauguration.

—Judging by Bucyrus' experience one can not always depend on waterworks for fire service. Tuesday night Roher's planing mill burned down at a loss of $15,000 while the waterworks engineer was getting up enough pressure to throw fifty foot streams from two nozzles.

—Rev. P. Cocklin will preach at Cummin's Hall this evening, at 7:45, service will last until 9:15. Saturday evening Rev. J. L. Hensley will preach at the same place at 7:30 p. m., service to last until 9 o'clock. Children's meeting Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 and preaching at 3 o'clock by Rev. W. E. Thomas. Bring Gospel Hymns. Leader, Bro. Miller, of Mt. Vernon. Meetings in behalf of the Y. M. C. A.

—"Hello, Mr. Foye!"

"Helo, Mr. Walawske. What's up now?"

"Why is it your business is on the increase and you give better prices than any house in town?"

"Why, sir, I will give you a few reasons: First, I pay no rent; second, buy for cash and discount my bills; third, sell principally for cash and have no bad debts, belong to no ring and run no lottery business; fourth, have no pets, not afraid of work; fifth, keep expenses down and give my trade the benefit of it."

—What might have resulted in a fatal accident happened at the Marion Manufacturing Works, Wednesday afternoon. While Andrew Zachman, employed in the woodworking department, was working near a shaft, by some means his clothing was caught by the shaft and he was being fast drawn into the machinery, when Andrew Cull noticed his perilous position and caught him just in time to save him. As it was, he had the clothing entirely stripped from one arm and suffered several cuts and bruises about the face and head which, although serious, are not reported dangerous.

A DOCTOR SKIPS.

MON-GOS-YAH, THE INDIAN MEDICINE MAN, ALIAS MENDENHALL.

Shakes The Dust of Marion from His Feet and Leaves for Parts Unknown, Deserting His Wife and Home.

Chas. Mendenhall, better known as Dr. Mon-Gos-Yah, the Indian medicine man, has jumped the town, leaving without any announcement. The doctor's departure would be nothing out of the ordinary had he not deserted his wife, telling her nothing of his intentions and leaving her without means of support.

On Wednesday he packed up his diplomas and a few other professional effects, withdrew his deposits from the bank, put his cow-boy hat in his pocket and departed, paying no departing visit to his suffering patients whom only the primitive skill of an Indian can cure.

The good wife waited patiently at their wigwam—one of Mr. Freeland's dwellings on Mt. Vernon avenue—for the doctor's return, believing him up town, but as the hours lengthened and his war whoop was not heard at the door, she began to fear the reality and began inquiry. The more she inquired the more apparent became the fact of desertion, and from her, indirectly, comes the news of his departure.

The Doctor, by adopting the Red Skin fraud, made "cheap money," for the dear people have to be humbugged and he was amply prepared to do it, by prescribing harmless if not useful medicines, at enormous prices, and the gullible ones paid the prices freely though they they would rave at half such prices from trusty physicians whom they knew. He made Marion his headquarters, advertised somewhat and visited various surrounding towns. Perhaps business was beginning to wane and he concluded to change headquarters and squaws at the same time, and that doubtless explains his departure.

So far as learned the Doctor has left no debts, so no one regrets his departure but the deserted wife, and the measure of her grief is indefinite.

The Lucky Ones.

The supper given at City Hall Tuesday night for the benefit of the contemplated new Catholic church, by the young ladies' Sodality, was a complete success and a very handsome sum realized. The greatest interest was centered in the drawing on the Combination ticket. The following were the lucky numbers and holders thereof: Mecelia Dyer, ticket 244, an album; E. G. Mc Dermott, ticket 191, two sailor collars—bangle board; William Smith, ticket 550, a photograph holder; D. Fitzpatric, ticket 887, a guitar; Mrs. Alice Nalk, ticket 740, a half dozen aprons; Mike O'Connel, ticket 583, hand painted tamborine; Patrick Fell, ticket 62, a pair of boots; Maggie Kelly, ticket 71, pair of ladies' fine shoes; Lizzie Maher, ticket 273, an umbrella; Mary O'Connor, ticket 137, ton of hard coal; Mrs. Huber, ticket 922, chair; Nona Fahey, ticket 969, sack of flour; Mrs. Jacob Snyder, ticket 843, a rug; Delia Nooman, ticket 105, ten dollars in gold; G. W. Winters, ticket 527, ribbon tidy; Mamie Dunn, ticket 226, roll of music; Mary Burke, ticket 467, a hog; Terressa Terrel, ticket 44, a sack of flour; Thomas Sarzine, ticet 710, load of kindling; Patrick Barret, ticket 856, box of cigars; J. H. Van Brimener, ticket 1081, ton soft coal; Miss Ella Fay, ticket 180, a chamber set.

Mrs. Geo. Kendrick Dead.

The wide circle of friends and acquaintances of Mrs. George Kendrick will be sorrowed to learn of her death this afternoon at two o'clock. Her serious illness has been quite generally known, and her gradual failing has made the shock of her death less startling than it would have otherwise been, but it is none the less regretted. Organic heart trouble was the cause of her death.

—Jonas Filler, of Cincinnati, is the guest of friends and relatives in this city.

—TRY—
BON TON FLOUR!
Every Sack Warranted to Equal the Best in the Market:
THEW & MANZ, Agents

SCHOOL BOYS' REUNION.

The Boys of the Grammar School of 1850 Hold an Impromptu Reunion.

Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock a pleasant company of gentlemen, eighteen in number, sat down to Saddle Rocks and coffee at the restaurant of Wm. Meily. The occasion was a reunion of surviving members of the Marion Grammar School, the late Rev. J. M. Heller Principal, in honor of Wm. B. Davids, one of their number, who is here after nineteen years absence in Colorado.

A charming hour was passed and then, after marching to L. Denison & Co.'s for cigars, the party adjourned to the Mayor's office, where, with His Honor in the chair, reminiscences were interchanged until a late hour.

The party consisted of S. T. Beerbower, David Kelly, W. S. Merrill, J. B. Lutz, W. B. Davids, L. B. Gurley, A. Uncapher, Owen Kane, Lou Robinson, A. L. Clark, Harry True, A. C. Bowen, W. B. Fisher, C. P. Gailey, Isaac Merchant, Geo. B. Christian, W. L. Bowers and John Frame.

The following data relative to the class was gathered by A. C. Bowen, Secretary: Number present 18—white 17, colored 1; average age 43 years; average weight 182 pounds; average height 5 foot and 10 inches; Democrats 7, Republicans 11; soldiers in the late war, 8; church members 12, sinners 6; use tobacco 12, abstainers 6; teetotallers 5, once in a while 13; front seats—bald-headed 4; married 16, bachelors 2; living children 45—boys 26, girls 19; youngest 41, oldest 46; light weight 137, heavy weight 248. The following vocations were represented: One each—breeder of fine cattle, tailor, miner, banker, physician, butcher, clerk, "clerk to plasterers," coal merchant, postmaster, tile dealer, accountant, farmer, furniture dealer and boot and shoe merchant; two manufacturers.

Owing to the expected early departure of the guest, W. B. Davids, the affair was necessarily almost impromptu, otherwise a larger attendance would have been reported. It is suggested that all members of the Heller Grammar School, both ladies and gentlemen, send their name and, if out of town, addresses to A. C. Bowen, Secretary, for the purpose of further reference.

JUDGE AND JURY.

The Defendant Wins Again in the Case of Young vs. Ulsh—More Divorces.

The fourth trial of the case of Young vs. Ulsh, involving about three acres of land, was completed Tuesday night and the jury once more returned a verdict for the defendant. Whether Mr. Young will again take the case to the Circuit court is not announced, but the costs already aggregate a sum that is three or four times the amount in controversy.

The case of Dr. Bowdish vs. Mrs. Mary E. Bensler was tried Wednesday, and while the jury was out deliberating on a verdict the parties settled the case, each paying costs and having the suit dismissed. The sum sued for was only $23.

Elizabeth Safford has been divorced from James W. Safford, on the ground that James has been wilfully absent longer than any patient wife ought to stand.

Lillie and George S. Williams have had the marriage tie severed, at Lillie's instance, because George was grossly negligent and wilfully absent.

A Card of Condolence.

Kosciusko Lodge No. 58 I. O. O. F.,
Marion, Ohio.

Whereas, In the wise providence of God, He has taken from the embrace of our much esteemed brother, David Davis—first their little child, and now his beloved wife, the mother of his children, casting a pall of darkness over his once happy home, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother, our warmest and most profound sympathy at this time of his greatest grief, and that we commend him and his living child to the God of all consolation and grace, praying that they may so live here as to be again united in heaven.

T. J. MAGRUDER,
SOLOMAN RUPP, } Com.
E. RUSH,

A Chinese Entertainment.

The entertainment given at the Baptist Church Wednesday evening was quite a success. The church being crowded to overflowing all eager to learn a chapter of a life in China, and none were disappointed, as the three Chinamen gave a thorough description of the schools, the punishments inflicted upon criminals, the marriage ceremony and the evils of the opium habit, all of which were interesting and instructive.

After the entertainment real China tea was served in the basement by the ladies of the church, and all had an opportunity to examine the many curiosities and to purchase at a reasonable figure of those displayed.

—Remember W. B. Foye is bottom for prices on all fine imported and domestic drugs, medicines, perfumes, soap, sponges and druggists' sundries. Call and get his prices.

CAN I SPEAK WITH YOU?

About PARIS RANGES and those BANNER STOVES, and the improvements on GASOLINE STOVES at my store.

There is something worth seeing at
ROMOSER & MAHAFFEY'S.

H. M. AULT,
FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENCY!

OFFICE: Bennett's Block, First Stairway east of P. O.

H. J. SCHOLL
MANUFACTURER
—AND—
Wholesale Dealer
—IN—
Choice Cigars

Everybody smokes his make of cigars.

YELLOW SIGNS. YELLOW TUBS.
USE "PEERLESS BRAND"
BALTIMORE
FRESH RAW OYSTERS,
Selected and packed with cleanliness and care by
C. H. PEARSON & CO.,
BALTIMORE, M. D.
They are The Best. Ask your grocer for them

Music :-: Hall!
SIX :-: NIGHTS :-: ONLY!
COMMENCING
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Special Engagement of the World's Greatest
MESMERIST AND HYPMOTIZER!
PROFESSOR

KENNEDY!

All Skeptics are cordially invited to take part in these entertainments and be convinced of the facts. Nothing will be done that the most fastidious would object to. If you would enjoy a good hearty laugh, don't fail to see Prof. Kenedy illustrate Hypotism.

A Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch

Will be given away nightly, and as a guarantee that he gives them away just as he advertises, no strangers in your city will be allowed to get any one of them.

Tickets on sale at Tristram & Young's.
ADMISSION, - - 15, 25 and 35c.

—THE BEST—
JACKSON, MASSILON and HOCKING
LUMP AND NUT
LEHI, SCRANTON and LACKAWANA
Chestnut, Stove & Egg Coal
—AT—
PRENDERGASTS',
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

MERCHANT TAILORING
WILLIAMS & LEFFLER,
—THE—
LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS
Are Now Showing Their
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
A Perfect Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
PRICES REASONABLE.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT
THIS OFFICE.

GET YOUR MEALS
—AT—
CULL'S DINING HALL

Refitted and Better than ever.

REGULAR MEALS
(THE BEST IN THE CITY)
—FOR—
25 CTS.

Special Dishes Served to Order.
Oysters at All Times.
LUNCH STAND IN CONNECTION.
TICKETS (20 MEALS), $3.50.

My old patrons and all new ones are invited to call.

JOHN CULL,
2d Door East of Court House.

Riley & Wright's
HACK LINE!

The undersigned have purchased the Ed Miller Hack Line, restocked the same and are better prepared to serve the public than ever. Calls made for all trains for both passengers and baggage.

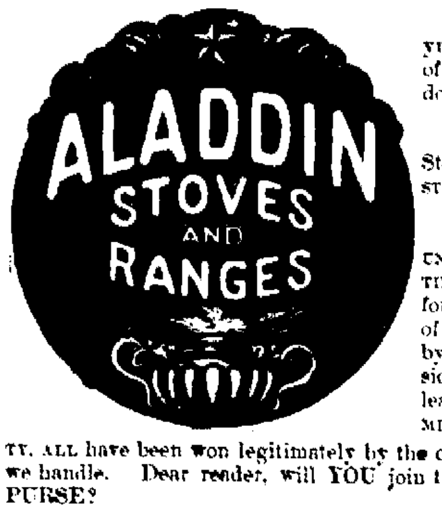
Funeral Attendance

A Specialty. Leave orders at hotels, or at office at barn. Telephone 15.

RILEY & WRIGHT.

MASSILLON COAL
—THE—
BEST in the MARKET
—AT—
Prendergasts'.

OUR SPECIALTY.



"BLO!"

"Yung man, don't be afrade to blo yure own horn, but don't blo it in front of the proceshun; go to the REAR and do it."—Josh Billings.

A few years ago there was added to the Stove Procession of Marion the CLEAR, STEADY note of

A NEW HORN.

It was sounded in the "rear;" at first UNNOTICED, almost UNHEARD; through TIME, PATIENCE and INTEGRITY of performance its PURITY of TONE and BEAUTY of EXECUTION were at length recognized by its immediate neighbors, the procession "right-about faced," and today "it leads the van." PUBLIC CONFIDENCE, ADMIRATION, PATRONAGE, PRAISE and LOYALTY, ALL have been won legitimately by the OUT-AND-OUT worth of the class of goods we handle. Dear reader, will YOU join the procession and help us protect your PURSE?

S. S. FOX & CO.,
Fite Block, East Center St. Marion, Ohio.

N. B.—Slate and Metal Roofing and Guttering a Specialty.